Summer 1959 Vol. 16 No. 3 Whole No. 63

The Essay-Proof Journal

Devoted to the Historical Background of Stamps and Paper Money

Call for Annual Meeting

As directed by the Board of Directors, I hereby call the Annual Meeting or Convention of the Essay-Proof Society, and announce it as required by the Society's By-Laws.

The Annual Meeting for 1959 shall be held at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday, September 26, 1959, convening at 2 P. M., and continuing until all business which may lawfully come before the meeting shall have been transacted. The meeting may be recessed for such periods as may be deemed advisable during its continuance.

The election of Directors, to replace those whose terms expire, and such other business as is provided for in Article III of the Society's By-Laws shall constitute the agenda.

HENRY GATES, *President*

Official Journal of the Essay-Proof Society

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J. G. FLECKENSTEIN
IONIA, MICHIGAN

April 2, 1959.

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The Essay Proof Journal

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Bolivia
Unissued Stamps and Fantasies

By Alvaro Bonilla-Lara

Introduction

Philatelically, Bolivia is one of the most interesting Latin-American countries. We have, as an author, a marked weakness for its essays, unissued stamps, fraudulent issues and those of doubtful character—particularly the unissued items. We have written some articles on this subject, principally in Spanish. Mr. Melville (The late Fred. J. Melville, British philatelist and writer) in his *Phantom Philately* devoted several pages to Bolivia; but his conclusions are not always correct.

In this present article we propose to assemble in a single study the most distinctive data pertaining to the field indicated by the title of this article. Hence, for example, we do not discuss the Perkins, Bacon proofs, relatively abundant during late years. Such are very interesting, are of inestimable value and belong in all collections of Bolivia, but they add nothing to the background of this study. Also omitted, except mention of an imitation (FIGURE 2), is the Garcia issue of 1863 which Scott illustrates but doesn't catalog, and which Minkus gives the true status. We plan to discuss this entire Garcia matter in a future article. It has interested us for years, and we have accumulated abundant material.

The Condors

These were Bolivia's first issue (Scott A1-3), a classic of limited use. We are fortunate in being able to present here an unissued value: the 500 centavos. We illustrate this (FIGURE 1) through the courtesy of the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* in which it appeared in 1916 (Whole No. 172). This project or essay was printed in black and also in sepia from a 30-subject engraved copper plate, as were the 50 and 100 centavos values in the series. There are differences between the 30 subjects and we intended to try and reconstruct the plate. This, however, would require time, patience and great care. We admit failure in this intention.

(This is a free translation of an original article in Spanish written specially for our JOURNAL. *This was translated by George W. Caldwell of our Editorial Council—Editor).*

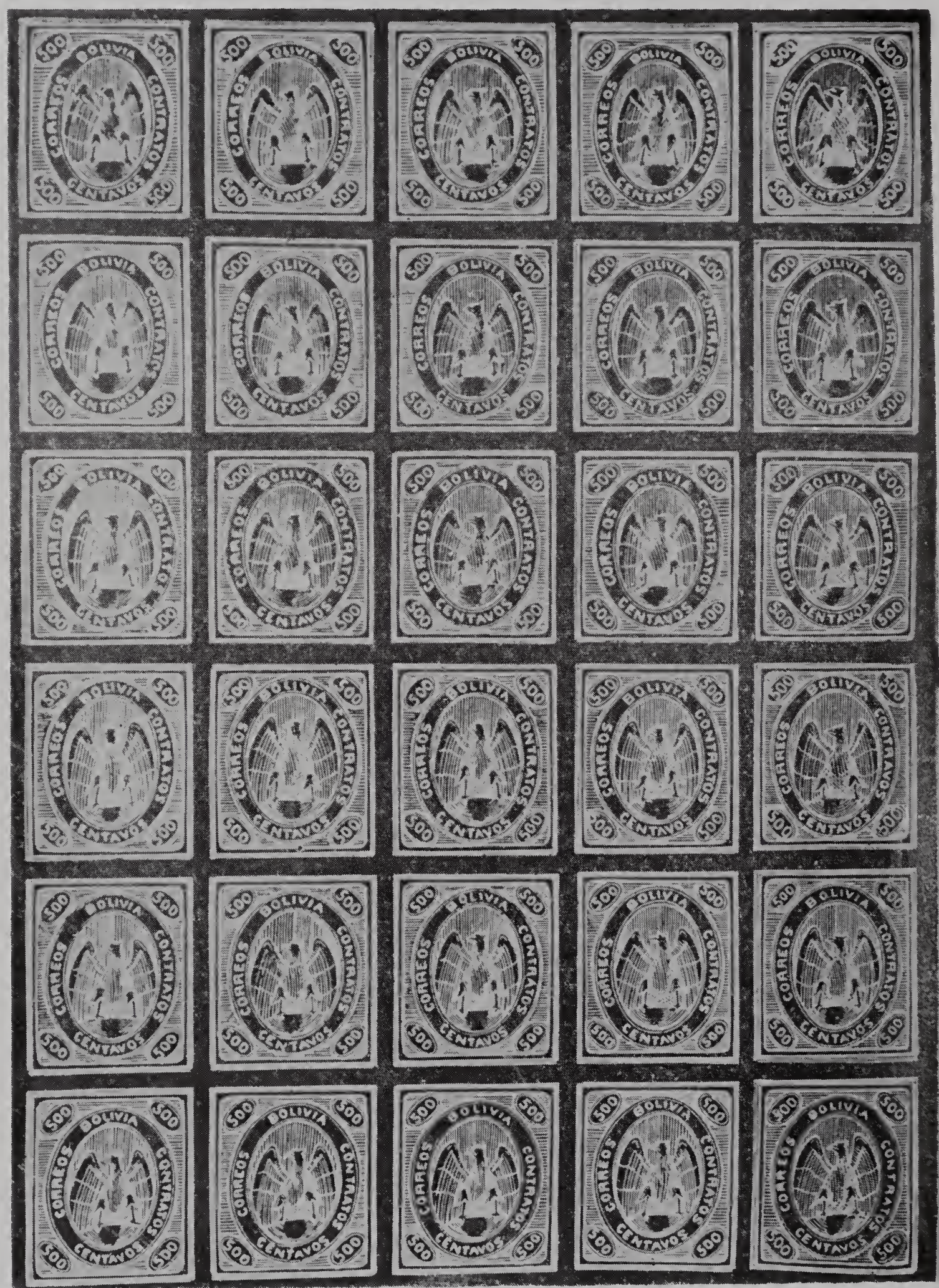

Figure 1

The Garcia Imitation

Melville, in the work cited, classified the Garcia stamps as fantasies. He was mistaken, as all informed Bolivian specialists know. His opinion was based on an imitation (FIGURE 2) which he saw in the *Philatelist;* we saw this ourselves for the first time in the *Stamp Collectors Magazine* of 1874.

Figure 2

Obviously, this *is* an imitation of the Garcia stamp, but the legends BOLIVIA and CORREOS are much brighter and firmer than on the genuine; and the word PORTE has been omitted. Also in place of one mountain peak (Mount Potosi noted for its silver mines during the Colonial period, and called the symbol of the Bolivian Heraldic Arms) there are three peaks, on the largest of which is a flag staff surmounted by a frigian cap.

The creator of this fantasy "oyó campanas y no sabe dónde" (he heard of a fact but is not well informed of its true nature) as they say in Spanish. We have seen a frigian cap on a mountain, and without hesitation attribute this to Bolivia. Now, then, the frigian cap on a group of five mountains is the heraldic shield of Nicaragua.

It is possible this composition of a former era pertains to the European migration to South America, a conglomeration of Indians and monkeys. Here they founded the unique civilized settlement called Buenos Aires, a geographic concept which has disappeared, although not entirely.

There is nothing more we can say about this fantasy. We can't even classify it as an essay.

Columbus Commemorative Essay of 1892

The year 1892 produced an abundance of Bolivian fantasies and essays. Among these, we discuss two: one which definitely is an essay and the other, a common swindle. Both were produced in such limited quantities and are so rare that we have been unable to acquire more than a few copies of the swindle group and none of the essay, despite a constant search throughout ten or fifteen years.

Although we can't illustrate the essay, due to the lack of an adequate photograph, we can report that the design is a horizontal rectangle, the central motif of which is an allegory of Columbus' arrival in America. This was prepared by Guillén, a lithographer in Sucre, Bolivia, with the intention, no doubt, of obtaining a government contract to print stamps commemorating the Fourth Centenary of Columbus' discovery of America. These essays are perforated 11½.

We do not share with Melville his opinion that this item is a fantasy. Undoubtedly it was prepared by Guillén, as we have mentioned, with the aim of obtaining a specific printing contract.

According to Dr. Alejandro Ayala whose "Historia de los sellos de Bolivia" which was published in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* during 1916 and 1917, five values of this essay were printed: 1c. blue; 2c. pink; 5c. green; 10c. carmine and 20c. sepia. Melville mentions the 10c. in carmine and also in green, which would seem to indicate the possibility of more than one color for each value, except perhaps the low values which were in the colors adopted by the Universal Postal Union.

The classification of this item as an essay is definitely established by Dr. Ayala's article wherein he reports that the Director of Posts in the Government Ministry at the time, praised lithographer Guillén's essay and recommended its adoption, although he objected to the emission of only 2,000 which seemed to him, with good reason, to be too

small. This information was dated July 31, 1863, that is to say, ten months after the date which the stamps were to commemorate. Dr. Ayala closed his history with this information. We assume it could not be pursued further and that nothing other than the essays, which are very scarce, resulted from this projected issue.

The 1892 Swindle

During the year 1892, there occurred a most spectacular and well conceived speculation aimed at swindling stamp collectors and not the government. This was perpetrated by a group headed up by E. Gainsborg, a German subject who held a clerical position in the Bolivian Legation in Paris. He also was permitted to call himself an assistant. He had close relatives in Sucre, Bolivia, who possibly collaborated with him in all his machinations.

At the Paris Philatelic Exhibition in 1892, the Bolivian Legation exhibited a frame of stamps for use on printed matter (Figure 3). These were lithographs of medium quality on very ordinary paper which, it was claimed, had recently been issued by the Bolivian Government. This exhibit consisted of the following:

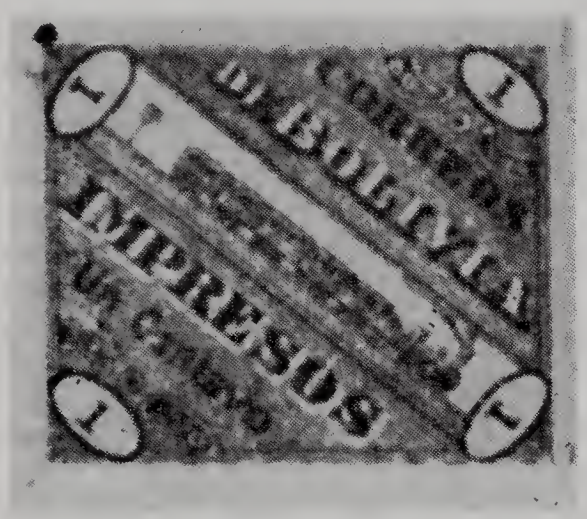

Figure 3

½c. red on yellow
1c. carmine on red
2c. violet on bluish
5c. blue on bluish
10c. slate on yellow
20c. green on greenish

50c. red on rose
1b. yellow on yellow
2b. sepia on lilac
5b. black on white
10b. lilac on pale lilac

Distributed extensively at this exhibition, was a four-page folder bearing an inscription which, in translation, read "Information on the Bolivian stamps which were displayed by the Bolivian Legation at the First Philatelic Exhibition in Paris."

Thanks to this official appearing publication and the cooperation (innocent or not, we don't know) by stamp dealers in Europe, these stamps experienced a strong demand, despite the high values and the fact that the postal tariff of that time couldn't possibly have contemplated the use on printed matter of such high values as the 5 and 10 bolivianos.

This hoax was soon discovered by the Legation as well as the Bolivian Consulate in Paris; and they declared the stamps to be false. Consequently, the dealers in many cases were obliged to reimburse those to whom they had sold these fantasies. One is given to wonder how a subordinate could have accomplished such a swindle right before the eyes of the then Bolivian Minister in France.

Melville mentions that Stanley Gibbons of London received a lot of these stamps sent from Sucre, Bolivia, by Crisóstomo Quesada, all bearing counterfeit postmarks. The forwarding letter was dated November 20, 1892, but was not mailed until March 12, 1893, arriving in London April 7. Payment had to be made in Paris. This transaction points up rather strongly to the probability that Gainsborg of Bolivia cooperated in this matter with Gainsborg of Paris.

The four-page folder to which we referred indicated these stamps were produced by national industry. Thus it would seem that they were lithographed in Bolivia. However, we have not been able to confirm this.

According to Gainsborg they were first placed in circulation May 15, 1892, the inauguration day of the first railroad in Bolivia. The design concept is good but its

execution, very poor. We don't know how many were actually issued nor do we have any idea of the quantity remaining in the philatelic market after their true status became known. The fact is that during our years of collecting Bolivia we have made every effort to complete this set, but up to the present we have obtained only the centavo values, the two highest of these bearing counterfeit postmarks. We continue to search for the boliviano values.

This is without question, a swindle appropriately qualified as a fantasy by Melville. Even by conjecture, it cannot be considered as a government issue nor that the government intervened in the matter. Giving this issue an official connotation at the time it was announced and sold was entirely without official authorization. Such connotation was illegal and abusive. Nevertheless, the passing of years and the eagerness of all Bolivian specialists to reconstruct its history, it is lamentable that there is not more evidence available in this matter. Undoubtedly, there is not a single collector of Bolivia who would not receive with joy the possibility of adding this documentation to his collection.

Gainsborg and the Seebeck Idea

Although this bit of postal history, strictly speaking, does not fall within the scope of this article, we include it parenthetically, so to speak, because of its historic interest.

Without being prejudiced by the artful tricks of their relative or friend in Paris, the Gainsborgs (Antonio and Simón) of Sucre, Bolivia, presented to the Bolivian Government in January 1893 a proposal under which they agreed to furnish a new series of postage stamps each year provided that they (the Gainsborgs) would be permitted to make reprints in unlimited quantities from the original plates. This proposal was similar to the one made by Seebeck to some Latin American countries. The Director of Posts reacted unfavorably to this proposal and on his recommendation, it was turned down by the Minister of the Interior.

The Hamilton Banknote Company made a similar proposal; this was turned down by the Government Ministry on September 24, 1895.

Fraudulent Reprints of the Bradbury 1894 Issue

During this same period—it seems incredible—this same Bolivian Legation in Paris fostered another bit of fakery which resulted in one of the greatest philatelic frauds possible for any nation to suffer. This was the unauthorized reprinting in Paris of the Bradbury 1894 issue which ultimately the Bolivian Government was obliged to accept.

In 1893 the Bolivian Government, for reasons of economy, accepted a proposal from Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, for the printing of a new issue of postage stamps (Scott Nos. 40-66). These were intaglio printed on thin paper of good quality, in colors generally brilliant, and perforated 14-14½.

One day, possibly in 1894, Bradbury received an order signed by Paz, Bolivian Minister in Paris, requesting the return to the Legation of the plates and the remainder of the stamps of the original order. Upon receipt of these plates, the Legation sent them together with a printing order to the firm of Eudes & Chassepot located on Vaugirard Street in Paris. The paper of this printing is entirely different from that used by Bradbury. It is thick and soft. The colors also are different and generally dull. These were perforated 13.

The remainder of the printing order from Bradbury having been received by the Legation, the containers were opened and the fraudulent reprints substituted for the Bradbury stamps. The containers then were resealed and later forwarded to Bolivia where the substitution was discovered by the Director of Posts; but too late to prevent the use in the postal service of a considerable quantity of these reprints.

In the light of the documentation with which we are familiar, there is nothing that implies guilt on the part of the printing firms in this fraudulent act. Bradbury obeyed orders from the Bolivian Minister in Paris in whom it had complete confidence; Eudes & Chassepot complied with an order from an unquestionable Bolivian authority.

The authors of this fraud were Simón Gainsborg, who was involved in the 1892 swindle previously discussed in this study; Emilio Lassus, a Peruvian who a short time

before had conceived the idea—fortunately without success—of reprinting Bolivian stamps (Scott Nos. 10-23, 28-34) the plates for which were held by the American Banknote Co; and José Manuel Paz, Secretary to the Legation in France, and a relative of the Minister. Of this group, Paz had the most authority; it was he who forged the signature of the Minister on the orders submitted to the printers in this matter. A short time later he committed suicide.

The legitimate stamps removed from the Bradbury containers were distributed in Europe by Gainsborg, and in the United States by Lassus, then Bolivian Consul in New York.

The Tobacco Overprints

In 1901 the American Banknote Company printed some telegraph stamps for the Bolivian Government. Had these been for postal use they would have attracted more attention. Here are the values and quantities:

1c. yellow	1,000,000	20c. orange	100,000
2c. red	1,000,000	50c. carmine	400,000
5c. slate blue	1,000,000	1b. light green	130,000
10c. blue	1,000,000		

These were authorized by decree of January 15, 1901, but whether they were actually used in the telegraph service or not, we have been unable to find out. If they were so used they would have been stuck on telegraph forms which remaining under government authority, would have been filed in the archives, or totally destroyed at some opportune time. One does not find these stamps in the philatelic market. Not even in Bolivia. Up to the present time, despite unceasing search we have not found even one, except some values that had been converted into fiscals.

Figure 4

The first notice we found of such converted fiscals was on page 205 of the Forbin Revenue Catalog where were listed the 1 and 2 centavos values overprinted with the word "Tobacos" horizontally at the bottom (FIGURE 4). Sometime later in our search for postage stamps converted into fiscals, we found the 5, 10 and 50 centavos bearing this same overprint. The two high values were further overprinted "Transacciones/ 2 centavos" in black, reading diagonally. We don't know whether these two had been overprinted "Tobacos" prior to the other overprint or not.

We hope to have the opportunity some time of seeing die proofs of these stamps in the office of the American Banknote Company on Broad Street in New York; and some time obtaining a copy of the decree that authorized them. We would be very much interested in learning whether some collector has one or more of these stamps without the overprint, either mint or used. Also, we would be pleased to have brought to our attention the actual use of these stamps and the quantities overprinted for fiscal use.

Jose de Ballivian 10 Centavos Lithograph

Some time later another unissued stamp came to our notice. This was a lithographed reproduction (FIGURE 5) of the 10 centavos José de Ballivian stamp (Scott A22) which had been intaglio printed by the American Bank Note Company in 1901. This lithograph is gray whereas the original is blue.

Figure 5

With good reason, we believe this lithograph was made in 1904, that is, about the same time as the 1 centavo lithograph. This latter was more fortunate in that it was issued and widely used. We have been unable to discover why this 10 centavos was not placed in circulation. But we are inclined to believe it was simply due to esthetic scruples. Admittedly, it is ugly in contrast with the 1 centavo lithograph which was at least acceptable.

Figure 6

This 10 centavos lithograph was retained in the Bolivian Treasury until some time later, when it was released and overprinted (FIGURE 6) for fiscal use or perhaps for some patriotic purpose.

The Italian Series

About 1915 there appeared another series that remained unissued. As always, in the absence of official data (difficult to obtain in Bolivia), we describe the stamps and relate the facts we know, repeating opinions, more or less logical, that have come to our notice.

It seems that this series was contracted for in Italy through the medium of a subject of that country who at the time was in Bolivia. It is generally known as the Italian Series (FIGURE 7) and consists of the following nine values:

1c. green	10c. violet	1b. red
2c. carmine	20c. yellow	2b. blue
5c. sepia	50c. blue	5b. black

In the overall sense this is a good lithograph product and the designs quite attractive. Its objective was to commemorate the inauguration of the railroad in the Department of Beni.

Figure 7

According to opinions that we have never been able to prove, this series was officially ordered by the Bolivian Government. But the printer and the middleman threw some of them on the European market before the original lot arrived at La Paz, Bolivia. This act was so disturbing to the Government that it refused to accept the lot and declined to authorize its circulation. These stamps are known perforated and also imperforate.

Also in our collection is an essay (FIGURE 8) that is quite similar to the 10 centavos value of the above series. Although this differs in many minor spots, it can easily be recognized by the absence of the figure of value, and the word CENTAVOS in place of DIEZ CENTAVOS.

We have eight different colors of this essay which we obtained from the late Dr. Clarence W. Brazer. His records indicated that they were printed in 1916, but he had no further information, not even the source from which he had obtained these eight pieces. Was this essay created by the same firm that produced the stamps? Although this might be true, we doubt it. The execution of the essay is far superior to that of the stamp that it imitated.

A short time later there appeared in the American market a rather odd and poorly lithographed imitation (FIGURE 9) of the 5 bolivianos value printed on paper of very low quality. Apart from its poor execution it can be recognized by a rather wide border (This appears black in the illustration). We obtained this item from Janet van den Berg, that indefatigable provider of philatelic curiosities.

Figure 8

Figure 9

Puerta del Sol

The Bolivian Government had in mind issuing two series of postage stamps in 1925 to commemorate the centenary of its independence. One of these came to naught; the other evaded an unusual contractual clause that caused extensive criticism. Neither of these proposed issues cost the government a single centavo, which explains perhaps its prodigality in this matter.

Figure 10

Figure 11

Figure 13

Figure 14

Figure 12

The first of these was the celebrated Puerto del Sol issue. We illustrate five of these values (FIGURES 10-14) clipped from a periodical. The draftsman who prepared these sketches for the periodical gave no thought to the relative sizes. He simply made all one size except the 4 bolivianos. The actual measurements are 20x21 mm for the 15c. to 3b; 50x23 mm for the 4b; and 50x53 mm for the 5b.

These stamps lend themselves to an unusual layout (FIGURE 15) consisting of five stamps of each of the six low values, and one each of the others, thereby simulating the

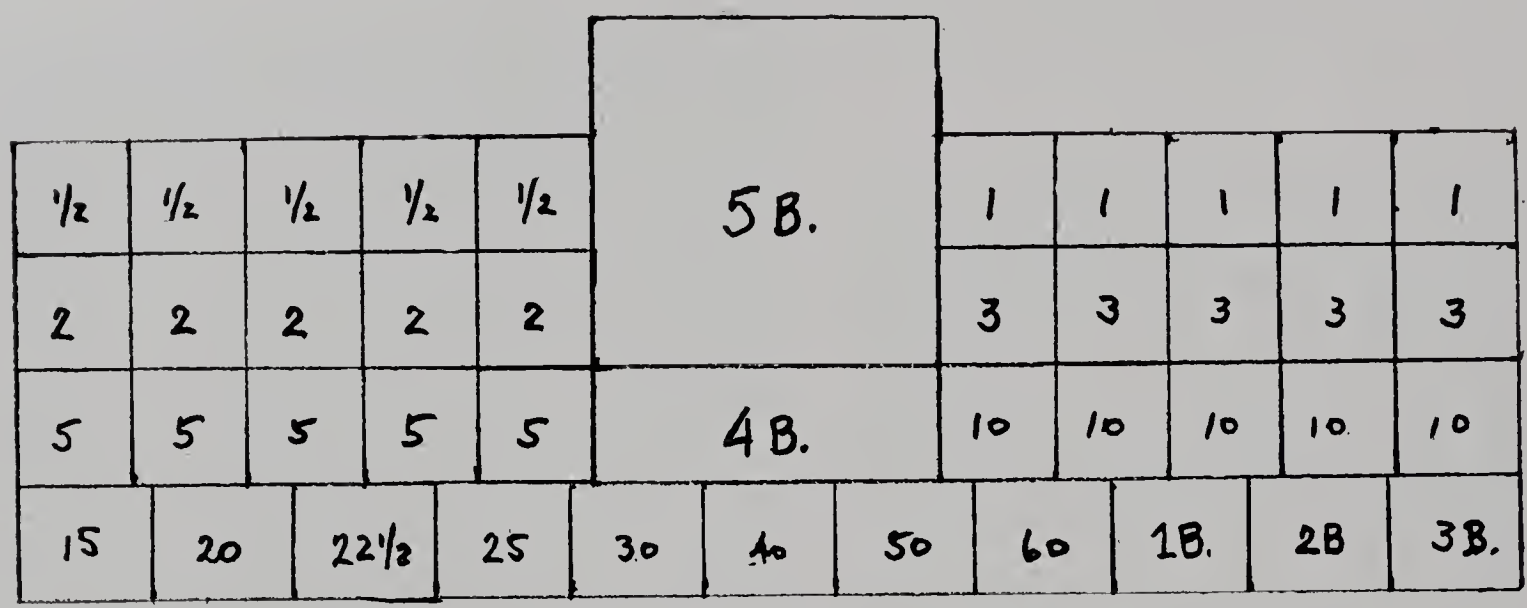

Figure 15

facade of the Puerto del Sol in Tiahuanacu, the most celebrated of Bolivia's primitive monuments.

This issue was authorized by Supreme Resolution dated February 10, 1925, thereby accepting the proposal made by Carlos A. Posnasky under which the stamps were to be printed by Edmund Moster & Co., A. G. Penkalawerke, Berlin, in various colors on a gilt background. The values and quantities are as follows: 1,500,000 of the 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 centavos; 1,000,000 of the 1 and 2 centavos; 500,000 of the ½, 3, 22½, 30, 40, 50 centavos and the 1 and 2 bolivianos; 250,000 of the 3, 4, and 5 bolivianos.

We have not indicated the colors, although varied, because the gilt background dominates to such an extent that it is very difficult to distinguish one from another. One has to be very careful to avoid error. Despite this undesirable feature, the artistic effect, admittedly, is quite unusual.

The entire cost of producing this issue was the responsibility of Posnasky. In return he was to receive 3 per cent of each value. This represented a total of 200,500 bolivianos.

Unfortunately, through an imprudent act, the responsibility for which we don't know, these stamps were offered in the European market before the supply was received in Bolivia. It is said that Posnasky was guilty. He believed, apparently, that he had such right under that clause in the contract which authorized him to retain 3 per cent of the issue representing his payment in this matter.

In view of this act, the Bolivian Government annulled the contract and refused to place the stamps in circulation.

Independence Commemorative of 1925

This is the second of the Independence Commemoratives to which we made reference (See Puerto del Sol).

In order not to miss out on an independence issue, the Government, on February 17, 1925, one week after accepting the Posnasky proposal, passed a resolution accepting a proposal made by Julio C. Alborta, representing Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London. The result of this resolution was the well known 1925 definitive issue (Scott Nos. 150-159).

There are two terms in the agreement that provide important data regarding the philatelic status of the one and two centavos values. The entire issue was to be furnished free of cost to the Bolivian Government; and by way of compensation, all copies of these two values—500,000 of each—were to be retained by the printer. Obviously Perkins, Bacon planned to engage in an extensive speculation in order to regain its cost of producing the entire issue as well as making a profit. Whether this objective was attained we don't know. It is of interest however, to note that these stamps never have been priced very high in the catalogs.

The other term bearing on the philatelic status of the two low values provided that the proposer Alborta (In this clause the word fabricante meaning manufacturer was not

used) was bound to furnish the Bolivian Government with sufficient copies of these values necessary for submitting the entire issue to the Universal Postal Union in Bern, Switzerland.

We don't know the price at which these two low values were sold in the philatelic market; nor do we know whether Perkins, Bacon made a good deal or a bad one in this matter. In any case, the catalog values of mint copies are the same as the 5 centavos.

In an attempt to arrive at a decision as to the philatelic status of these two low values, we present several other points. Scott, Yvert, and Minkus list them without comment. Stanley Gibbons, on the other hand, does not consider them as having postal validity, and, accordingly, does not list them in its catalog. We believe this to be an error on the part of the English firm.

There is no doubt whatever that the Bolivian Government committed a grave error in turning over the entire printing of these values to the printer, thereby contributing to a speculation to the detriment of philatelists, always good clients of government issues. Notwithstanding its blame-worthy position in this matter, one must not forget that the Government authorized the use of the stamps received in Bolivia; they recognized and accepted such use as signifying prepayment of postage. Furthermore, it is important to point out that the usual quantities of the entire series overprinted "specimen", were forwarded to the Universal Postal Union in Bern, Switzerland.

Unless this be a fantasy of unknown origin, we consider it rather queer.

President Hernando Siles One Centavo

Several years later another incident occurred that could have produced an unissued stamp. But in the course of time and the ever changing political situation, this characterization had to be modified.

Figure 16

All stamp catalogs list the 1931 regular issue printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., London, as composed of eight values (Scott Nos. 197-204), whereas it contained nine. The missing one is the 1 centavo (FIGURE 16) bearing the portrait of the then President of the Republic, Hernando Siles.

As has occurred frequently in Bolivia, when this issue arrived in La Paz, President Siles had been deposed by a revolution and had to flee to Chile. The new government, averse to placing this 1 centavo stamp in circulation because it depicted the overthrown president, stored the entire printing of this stamp in the National Treasury. This problem could have been readily solved by overprinting the portrait with the national escutcheon just as had been done by Peru in 1930 with the Leguia issue, and by Serbia in 1903 with the King Alexander stamps.

Times do change, and some time later the political atmosphere cleared; Siles was returned to power, or at least the ill-will against this man of law and good government

Figure 17

had disappeared. Accordingly, in 1937 this 1 centavo stamp was placed in circulation (Scott No. 241). It is of interest to note that President Hernando Siles is the father of the current President Hernan Siles.

Faked Plate Flaws of the 1938 Issue

In 1939 there occurred in Bolivia a philatelic crime—obviously without the knowledge of the Government—that damaged the philatelic prestige of Bolivia both at home and abroad. Reference is to the wanton trick attributed to an engraver in the Buenos Aires printing plant of Casa Peuser.

The Bolivian Government had given to a printing plant in Buenos Aires an order to manufacture two long series of postage stamps, one for surface mail and the other for airmail. This firm enjoyed a prestige of high level as a result of its fine work and its capacity for quantity production. [Proof of its product may be seen on two Uruguay stamps (Scott Nos. 303-305) among others.] The surface mail stamps of this issue (Scott Nos. 251-268) are as fine a lithograph, we believe; as is possible with this printing process.

According to our information, one of the Casa Peuser engravers, taking advantage of an opportunity and making use of the original lithographs, altered one subject of each of the surface mail issues, thereby creating absurd plate flaws (Figures 17 & 17A).

Figure 17A

We don't know the size of the plate nor whether a small one specially made for this purpose was used.

Listed below are all the values and their faked flaws we know. These we believe are the only ones that exist.

4c.—No ears on one llama
5c.—The word "Llamas" missing
10c.—Centavcs instead of centavos
15c.—The word "VICUNA" missing
25c.—"de" between Correos and Bolivia missing
30c.—Horizontal line right and left from "de"
40c.—Flying bird in background
45c.—One heron has a fish in its beak
60c.—Numeral 60 changed to 66
75c.—Left ear of chinchilla missing
90c.—Numeral 90 changed to 98
1b.—Topnot on the toucan
2b.—Interior of "2" shaded
3b.—Small additional condor in background
4b.—Small twig, missing in foliage at top right corner
5b.—Similar fault in foreground (not illustrated)

These faked errors were sold to philatelists; none are believed to have reached the Postal Department officially. However, when the Department learned of their existence

it protested vigorously, and according to our information, the engraver who produced them was dismissed from his excellent position in the Casa Peuser.

Knowledge of this philatelic crime was received with surprise and much consternation in Bolivia as well in the rest of the philatelic world.

Department of Beni Stamps

Although these stamps (FIGURE 18) are not fantasies nor unissued items, their origin and use are largely a mystery to many philatelists. Hence, it seems appropriate to include them in this study.

Figure 18

The Department of Beni lies in the extreme northeastern section of Bolivia, far remote from many of that country's major activities. It has a common boundary with Brazil, and to some extent subject to its influence.

A law of December 1944, authorized the Beni Executive Authority to float a loan in the amount of 15,000,000 bolivianos. By way of amortizing this loan, taxes were instituted, principally on various means of communication. Among others, these included the following:

30c.—Letters to and from Beni
50c.—Radio-telegraph communications to and from Beni
1b.—Each 500 bolivianos sent by Postal Money-order in the same zone
2b.—Initial page (hoja) of each civil law decision
5b.—Airplane tickets to and from Beni
10b.—Customs transactions within the limits of Beni

In 1947 adhesive stamps (FIGURE 18) were issued for use in paying these taxes. These consist of 30c. carmine rose; 50c. violet; 1b. blue; 2b. light green; 5b. red; and 10b. sepia. These were pasted on documents, formulas, etc.

Strictly speaking these are not postage stamps, but inasmuch as they largely represent a surtax on communications, including mail, they should be given catalog listing (sic).

Latvia: First Anniversary of Independence

In his serial published in the *Journal Philatelique de Berne,* Dr. Victor Meyer-Brehm speaking of the Latvian issue (Scott's A5) commemorating the first anniversary of independence, mentions proofs of the 10 Kapeikas in large format in black and in issued colors as well as impressions of the frames and the vignette in black and in colors. Also mentioned are black impressions of the frame and the vignette in the small format. Dr. Brehm states that all these are rare. This stamp was designed by Prof. Richard Sarrinach who for many years was Director of the Latvian State Printing Works.

U. S. POSTAL CARD ESSAYS AND PROOFS

A Historical Catalog of U. S. STAMP ESSAYS & PROOFS

By George C. Slawson

(Essay and Proof Numbers are based on Scott's U. S. Catalogue.)

(Continued from JOURNAL No. 62, Page 97.)

The Brooks Essays (Continued)

The second design essays, with which Franklin W. Brooks waged his one man campaign against Congress, comprise by far the most numerous group of essays in the entire postal card field. Most of the various types of proposed reply cards produced bearing the first design of essay stamp used by Mr. Brooks are also known in the second design, although two types were excluded: cards requiring the same stamp to be twice canceled,[1] and triple folded cards.[2] One new type, however, was added (UY1E-O).[3] Numerically, by far the greatest quantities of these cards are concentrated in three of the types (UY1E-M, UY1E-MB, and UY1E-N) while most of the other types are quite scarce. Unlike any of the other patented cards submitted to the Post Office Department for its consideration this stamp design was printed from a carefully engraved die, with both die and printing being the skilled workmanship of an established bank note company. Unquestionably this method required a much greater financial outlay than most patentees desired to expend, but Mr. Brooks felt confident that ultimately his patent would be accepted, and he was financially able, and also willing, to spend money to further this purpose.

The National Bank Note Co., which still retained the master die for the first issued postal card design (UX1 as issued in 1873) even though they no longer had any contract with the Post Office Department for producing stamps, transferred the vignette of Liberty as on the first postal card to form the central design of the essay die prepared for Mr. Brooks. A new, upright, rectangular frame was designed for this vignette, sufficiently unlike the escalloped scroll work used on UX1 to eliminate any possible charge of counterfeiting or other improper usage, but at the same time sufficiently near the general appearance of the regularly issued card so recently in use that connections were readily made in the minds of the Congressmen, business associates and others whom Mr. Brooks contacted in an effort to forward the acceptance of one of his patented types of cards.

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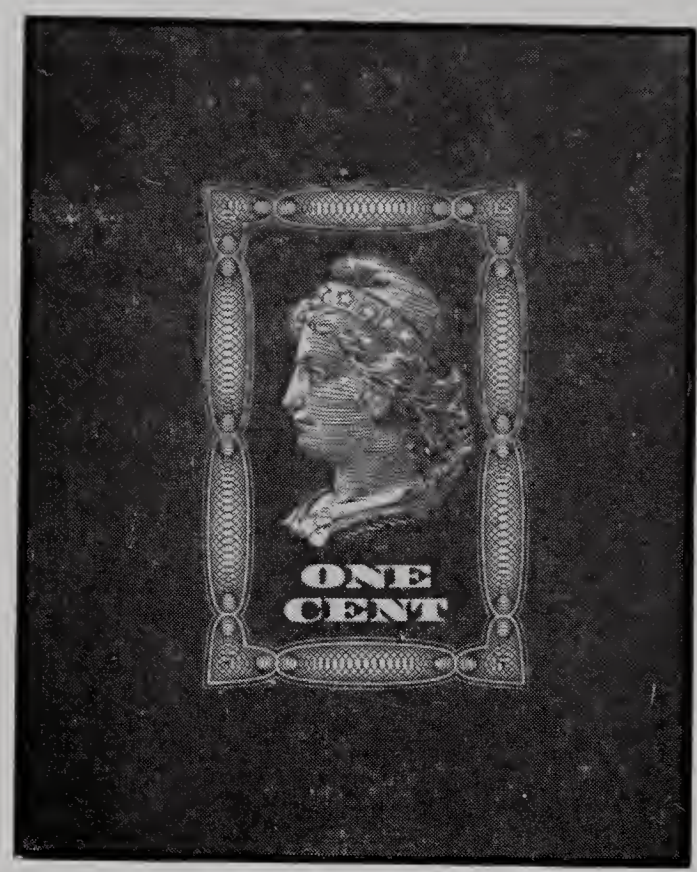
1 An idea abandoned some time prior to issuing the second design cards.

2 Type discontinued upon the advice of Shellabarger and Wilson, the Washington attorneys of Mr. Brooks, who informed him of the Post Office Department's emphatic opposition to this type of card on the basis of excess weight, combined with a 50% waste of cardboard in construction.

3 A third patent application which included this type was denied as a direct violation of the patent issued to C. K. Marshall (UY1E-D), even though a backing sheet was now to be added. Also rejected in the same application were double cards hinged at left, since this form was by then already used by Mark Lee as a preliminary basis in his patent (dated February 5, 1878) covering an interlocking device (see UY1Pat.B). Mr. Brooks immediately discontinued his production of these forms and concentrated his promotion efforts on the other forms covered by his patents.



G. C. SLAWSON COLLECTION

UY1E-KA

May or June 1879.

UY1E-KA. One Cent. Essay showing stamp completed except for routing to desired border width. Size of engraving, 19 x 29 mm., on white wove paper, .003″ thick, having an overall size 37½-39 x 46-48 mm.

69 o/5 black (3 known)

EX-C. W. BRAZER COLLECTION

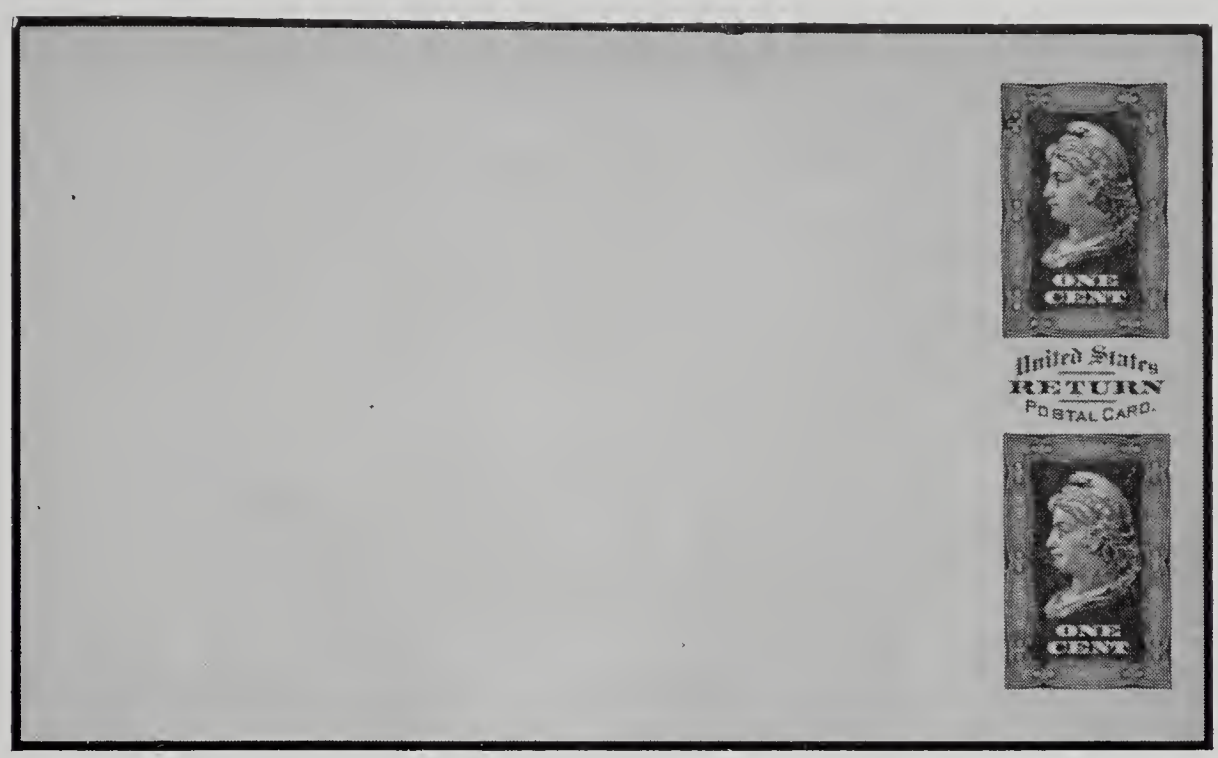
UY1E-KB

May or June 1879.

UY1E-KB. Completed essay of legend, consisting of "United States—RETURN—Postal Card" in three lines, the first arched upward at its center, and the last arched downward at its center, the printing being 18 x 9 mm., on white wove paper, .003″ thick, having an overall size 40 x 36 mm.

69 o/5 black (1 known)

The first cards printed from this new die and legend consisted of two copies of the stamp essay, one above the other, with the legend printed between. This type was printed both on bond paper and on varying colors of card stock, all without backing sheets, and utilizing a single color of ink for both stamps on the card.



UY1E-L

UY1E-La. On white wove paper, .003″ thick, watermarked "L. L. Brown" (Watermark size 98 x 18 mm., repeats so seldom that cards are known which show no part of the watermark.) Size: 134 x 81 mm.

15 a/1 dim v. vivid yellow orange (rare)
39 k/1 dim dark b-green (rare)
69 o/5 black (rare)

b. On 3 g/2 dull v. faint o-red card .012″ thick, size 134 x 81 mm.

1 b/0 light red (rare)
15 a/1 dim v. vivid yellow orange (rare)
39 k/1 dim dark b-green (rare)
69 o/5 black (rare)

c. On 17 c/3 dingy v. light o-yellow (fawn) card, .012″ thick, size 134 x 81 mm.

1 b/0 light red (rare)
11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (rare)
39 k/1 dim dark b-green (rare)
47 m/0 dusky g-b-blue (rare)
69 o/5 black (rare)

d. On 17 e/2 dull v. pale o-yellow (buff) card, .011″ to .012″ thick, size 134 x 81 mm.

1 b/0 light red (very scarce)
11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (scarce)[4]

15 a/1 dim v. vivid yellow orange (very scarce)
39 k/1 dim dark b-green (scarce)
47 m/0 dusky g-b-blue (very scarce)
69 o/5 black (rare)

e. On 21 f/2 dull faint o-y-yellow card, .012″ thick, size 134 x 81 mm.

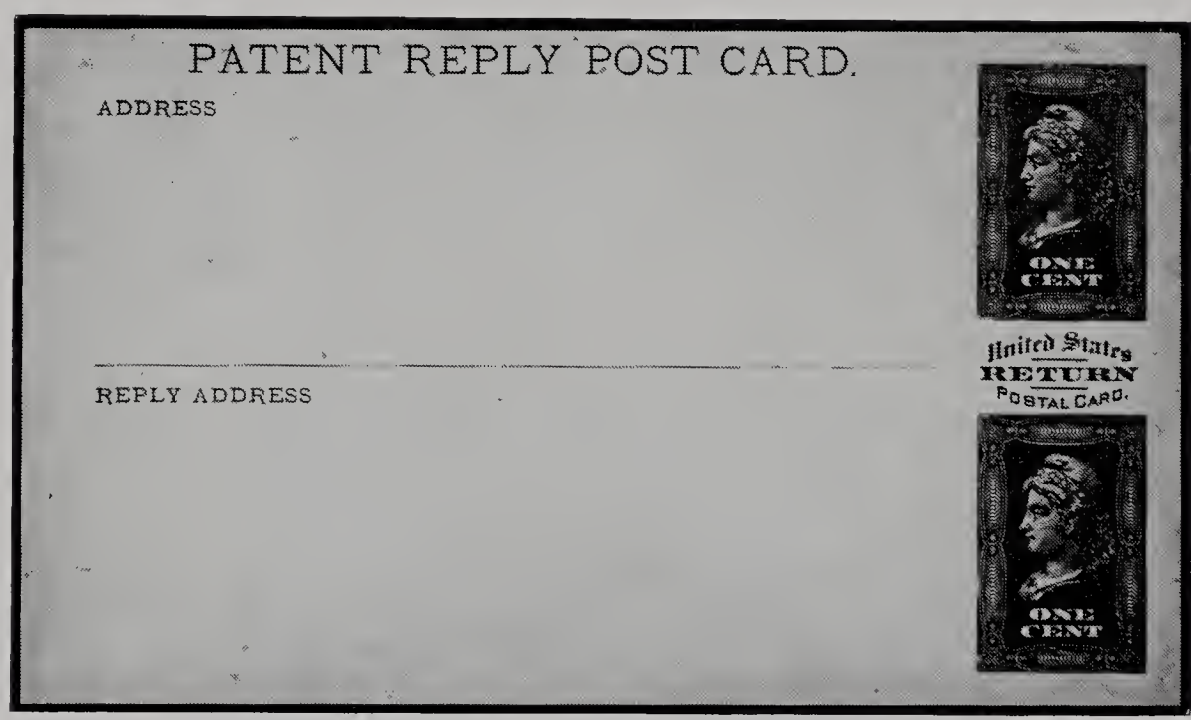
15 a/1 dim v. vivid yellow orange (rare)
39 k/1 dim dark b-green (rare)
47 m/0 dusky g-b-blue (rare)

[4] Known with printing to illustrate proposed usage.

f. On 35 g/5 gloomy v. faint green (gray) card, .008″ thick, size 134 x 81 mm.
1 -/1 dim red (very rare)
47 m/0 dusky g-b-blue (very rare)

g. On 43 f/1 dim faint g-blue card, .012″ thick, size 134 x 81 mm.
11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (rare)
15 a/1 dim v. vivid yellow orange (rare)
39 k/1 dim dark b-green (rare)
47 m/0 dusky g-b-blue (rare)
69 o/5 black (rare)

The second type of the second design has the same two stamp essays, one above the other, separated by the same legend as in the first type. In addition, there is a heading in antique type 75 x 3 mm., reading PATENT REPLY POST CARD (Note it is POST and not POSTAL.) The card is divided in half horizontally by a line, 95 mm. in length, extending to within 4½ mm. of the legend. Below the heading in the upper left, and extending beyond the left edge of the heading being even with the end of the dividing line, is ADDRESS in antique type, 14 x 1½ mm. Below the dividing line, and extending the same distance to the left is RETURN ADDRESS in antique type, 24 x 1½ mm. On the back or reverse side of the card is a backing sheet of white paper, .003″ thick, perforated 12 horizontally approximately 5 to 6 mm. from top and bottom, with the sheet being glued to the card above the upper and below the lower row of perforations. Below the upper row of perforations, printed in black antique type, 78 x 1½ mm., appears the instruction TEAR THIS OFF AND WRITE THE REPLY UNDERNEATH.



UX1E-M

The two stamps on this second type were always printed in contrasting colors. The heading and word "ADDRESS" were sometimes printed in the color of the upper stamp, in which case the legend was also printed in that color, while the dividing line and "REPLY ADDRESS" were printed in the color of the lower stamp. When the heading was printed in a color differing from the upper stamp, the legend would be partially in the color of the upper stamp, and partially in the color of the lower stamp. In all cases of this nature the dividing line and "REPLY ADDRESS" were printed in a color differing from that used in the lower stamp.

UY1E-Ma. (PATENT REPLY POST CARD). On 17 e/2 dull v. pale o-yellow card, .012″ thick, 131 x 77 mm. Backing sheet of white wove paper, .003″ thick, perforated 12 horizontally, near top and bottom. Heading lines and legend between the stamps in the same color as the upper stamp; dividing line and "REPLY ADDRESS" in same color as lower stamp.

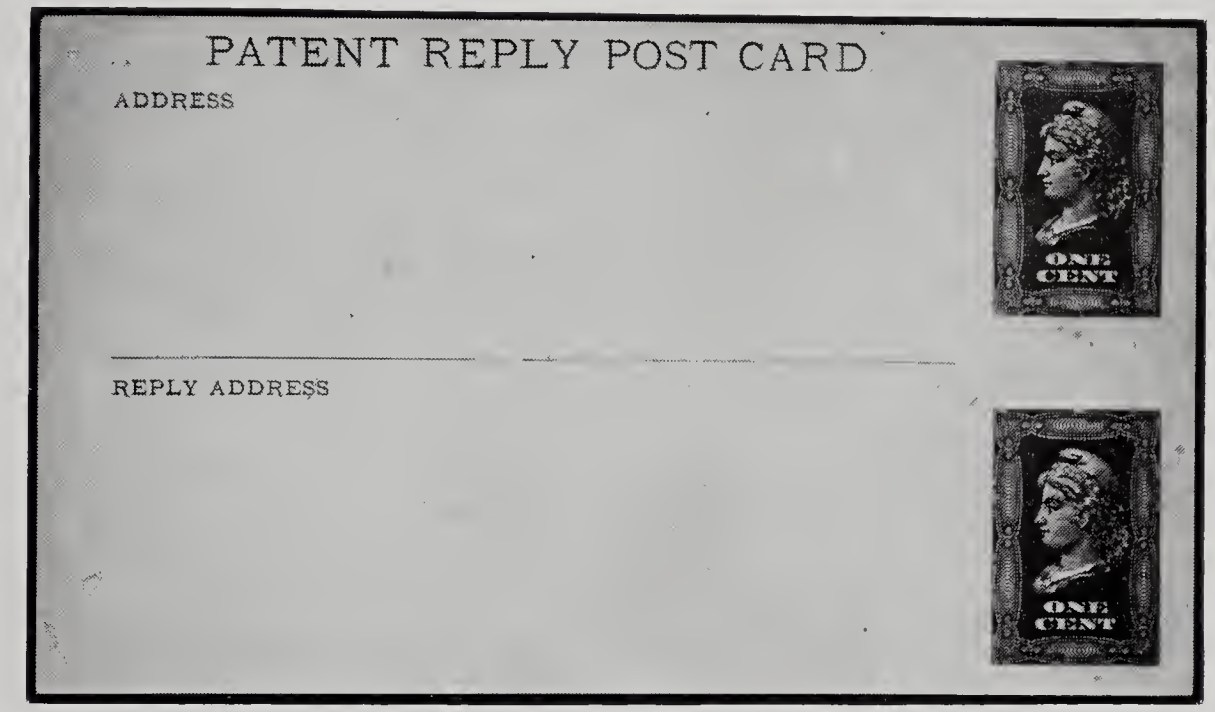
1 i/0 deep red (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)

5 -/1 dim o-o-red (upper stamp); 69 o/5 black (lower stamp)
11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp); 39 k/1 dim dark b-green (lower stamp)
61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp)

b. Similar to **a**, Heading lines in color differing from upper stamp, and dividing line and "REPLY ADDRESS" in color differing from lower stamp (referred to in color descriptions as "upper heading" and "lower heading" respectively).

11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp); 61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (lower stamp); 1 i/0 deep red (upper heading); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower heading).
11 m/1 dim orange (brown) (upper stamp); 61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (lower stamp); 5 -/1 dim o-o-red (upper heading); 69 o/5 black (lower heading)
11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp); 61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (lower stamp and also upper heading); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower heading)

A variation of the second type is entirely similar except for the omission of the legend between the stamps. In this variety the heading lines are always in the color of the upper stamp, while the dividing line and "REPLY ADDRESS" are always in the color of the lower stamp.



UY1E-MA

UY1E-MAa. On 17 e/2 dull v. pale o-yellow card, .012″ thick with backing sheet .003″ thick, 131 x 77 mm. Backing sheet and also method of printing as in **UY1E-M** except the legend between the stamps is omitted.

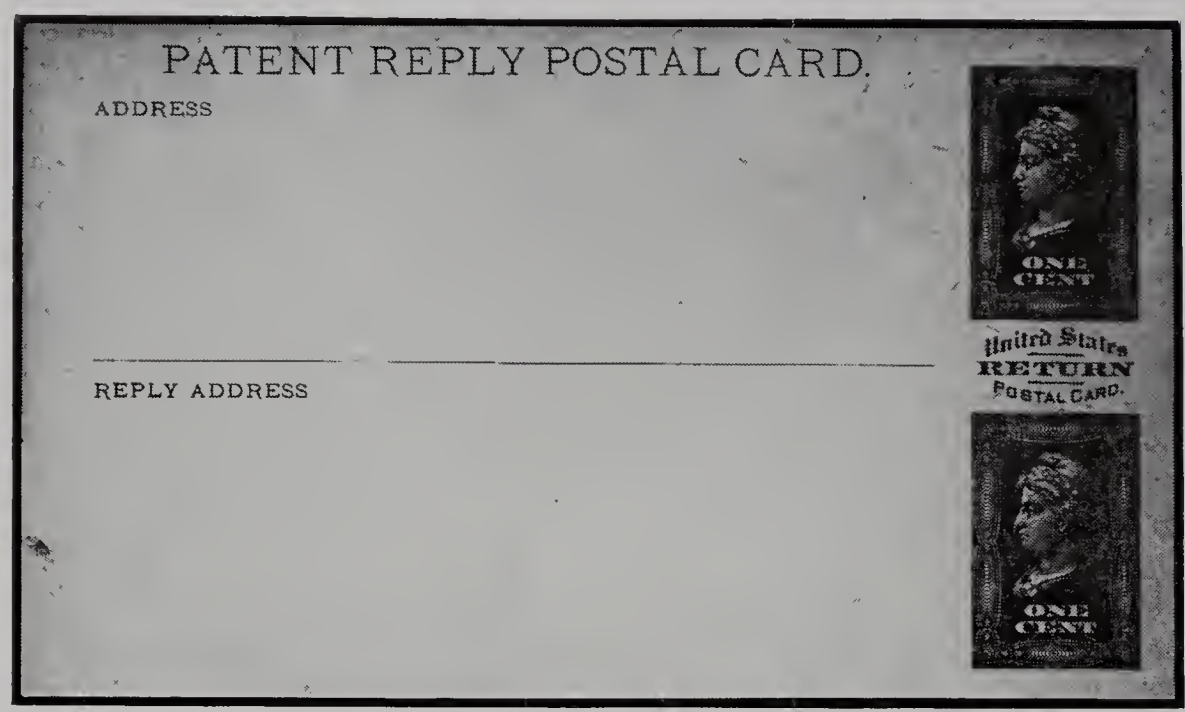
49 k/1 dim dark blue (upper stamp); 1 i/0 deep red (lower stamp) (rare)
11 m/1 dim dusky orange (upper stamp); 39 k/1 dim dark b-green (lower stamp (very rare)

A second variation of the second type is very similar to the preceding varieties except that the heading reads PATENT REPLY POSTAL CARD (Note POSTAL and not POST). This variety always has the legend between the two stamps.

UY1E-MBa. (PATENT REPLY POSTAL CARD). On 17 e/2 dull v. pale o-yellow card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick, 131 x 77 mm. Backing sheet and all printing as on UY1E-M except the heading reads POSTAL instead of POST. Heading lines in the color of the upper stamp; legend, dividing line and "REPLY ADDRESS" in the color of the lower stamp.

1 i/0 deep red (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)
11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp); 39 k/1 dim dark b-green (lower stamp)
49 k/1 dim dark blue (upper stamp); 1 i/0 deep red (lower stamp)[5]

[5] Underinking and overinking of the blue ink produced various intensities within a range of 49 c/1 (light) to 49 m/1 (dark). These variances were apparently unintentional.



UY1E-MB

S. Same, overprinted "SPECIMEN./ National Bank Note Company, / No. 1 Wall St., New York."

61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp)

b. Similar to **a**, but heading and/or dividing line and lower heading of "REPLY ADDRESS" in colors different from corresponding stamp. Legend between stamps partially in color of upper stamp, partially in color of lower stamp.[6]

11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp and heading); 39 k/1 dim dark b-green (lower stamp); 69 o/5 black (dividing line and lower heading)

11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp and heading); 61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (lower stamp); 69 o/5 black (dividing line and lower heading)

S. Same, overprinted "SPECIMEN./ National Bank Note Company, / No. 1 Wall St., New York."

11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp); 61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (lower stamp); 5 -/1 dim o-o-red (upper heading); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (dividing line and lower heading)

11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (upper stamp); 61 -/3 dingy v-r-violet (lower stamp and upper heading); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (dividing line and lower heading)

The third type of the second design has the same two stamp essays, one above the other, separated by the same legend as in the previous types. The heading has been reworded and reduced in size, and reads "WRITE ADDRESSES ONLY ON THIS SIDE—MESSAGES ON THE OTHER." The sub-headings have been changed from "ADDRESS" and "REPLY ADDRESS" to "FORWARD TO" and "RETURN TO" respectively. Across the bottom of the card are instructions reading "TEAR OFF COMMUNICATION AND WRITE REPLY ON BACK OF CARD". The backing sheet is similar to that found on preceding type with the exception that it no longer has printing, the necessity having been removed when the instructions were transferred to the front side of the card. The printing above the dividing line and the upper part of the legend between the stamps is always in the color of the upper stamps; the printing below the dividing line and the lower part of the legend is in the color of the lower stamp. Because of inexactness in the register the dividing line itself may be in either color, or a mixture of both. This type was printed on various colors of card stock.

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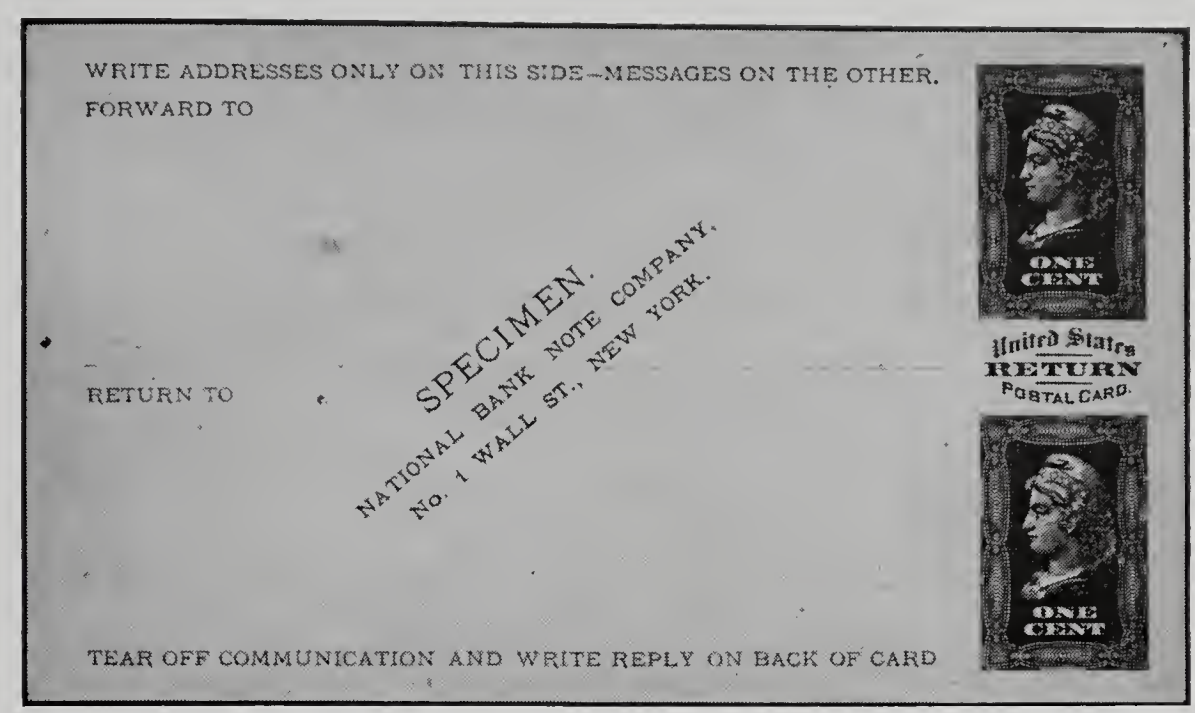
[6] Differences in the register cause the proportions of the colors of the upper and lower stamps in the legend to vary.



UY1E-N

UY1E-Na. On white cardboard, .012″ thick with backing sheet .003″ thick, 131 x 77 mm.

23 -/5 gloomy yellow (slate) (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp) (very rare)

b. On 3 g/2 dull v. faint o-red card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick

1 b/2 dull light red (upper stamp); 39 b/2 dull light b-green (lower stamp)
23 -/5 gloomy yellow (slate) (upper stamp); 1 b/2 dull light red (lower stamp)
45 i/1 dim deep b-g-blue (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)
61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet [7] (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp)

c. On 15 g/2 dull v. faint y-orange card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet, .003″ thick.

1 i/0 deep red [8] (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)

S. Same, overprinted "SPECIMEN. / National Bank Note Company, / No. 1 Wall St., New York."

39 k/1 dim dark b-green (upper stamp); 1 i/0 deep red [9]
49 k/1 dim dark blue [5] (upper stamp); 1 i/0 deep red
61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet [7] (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp)

cT. Trial card, complete with backing sheet, but with no printing on either side.

d. On 17 e/2 dull v. pale o-yellow card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet, .003″ thick

1 i/0 deep red [8] (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp [10]
1 b/2 dull light red (upper stamp); 39 b/2 dull light b-green (lower stamp)

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[7] This ink had a tendency to sediment, and unless stirred regularly produced wide variances in color, ranging from 61 m/3 to a pale, washed out appearing shade (61 e/3). These variances are not considered true differences, especially since many intermediate shades between the two extremes are known.

[8] Underinking of this red color produces various intensities, some of which are very pale.

[9] Known with printed return address reading "Globe Fire Ins. Co., / No. 600 Broadway, / New York, N. Y." together with printing on the backing sheet reading "NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1880. / Your Policy No. 5,006 expires January 1, 1881. Shall we renew it? / Globe Fire Ins. Co." On occasion there is also a manuscript address opposite the upper stamp (i.e., "J. B. Browning, Esq. / 40 Wall St / New York / N. Y".). These cards were never actually used, and were so printed to illustrate the card's usefulness.

23 -/5 gloomy yellow (slate) (upper stamp); 1 b/2 dull light red (lower stamp)
39 k/1 dim dark b-green (both upper and lower stamps) (very rare)

45 i/1 dim deep b-g-blue (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)
61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet [7] (upper stamp); 1 b/2 dull light red (lower stamp)
61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet [7] (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp)

d. On 17 c/3 dingy v. light o-yellow (brown) card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick.
1 b/2 dull light red (upper stamp); 37 g/2 dull v. faint g-b-green (lower stamp)
23 -/5 gloomy yellow (slate) (upper stamp); 1 b/2 dull light red (lower stamp)
45 i/1 dim deep b-g-blue (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)
61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp)

e. On 21 f/2 dull faint o-y-yellow (light canary) card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick.
1 b/2 dull light red (upper stamp); 37 g/2 dull v. faint g-b-green (lower stamp)
23 -/5 gloomy yellow (slate) (upper stamp); 1 b/2 dull light red (lower stamp)
45 i/1 dim deep b-g-blue (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)

f. On 43 f/1 dim faint g-blue card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick.
1 b/2 dull light red [8] (upper stamp); 37 g/2 dull v. faint g-b-green (lower stamp)
23 -/5 gloomy yellow (slate) (upper stamp); 1 b/2 dull light red (lower stamp)
45 i/1 dim deep b-g-blue (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp)
61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp)

A variety of the third type of the second design is entirely similar with the exception the backing sheet is completely perforated on all four sides instead of just the top and bottom. All four sides are glued to the card outside the perforations.

UY1E-NAa. On 3 g/2 dull v. faint o-red card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick.
23 -/5 gloomy yellow (slate) (upper stamp); 1 b/2 dull light red (lower stamp) (very rare)

b. On 15 g/2 dull v. faint y-orange card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick.
5 i/0 deep o-o-red (upper stamp); 69 o/5 black (lower stamp) (scarce)

S. Same, overprint "SPECIMEN. / National Bank Note Company, / No. 1 Wall St., New York."

bT. Trial card, complete with backing sheet, but with no printing on either side.

The fourth type of the second design has the upper half, including the upper stamp and the legend normally between the two stamps, as in the preceding type. The lower

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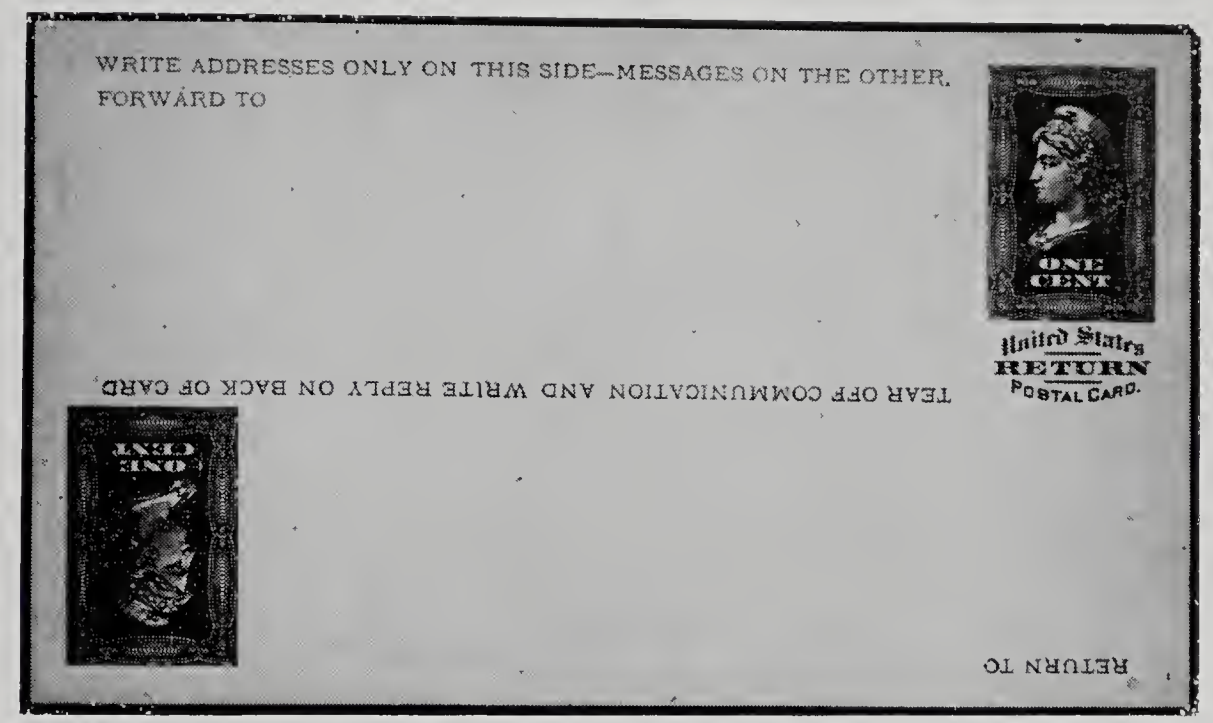
[10] One copy of this essay card was accepted by the post office and is known postally used (backing sheet removed). This was addressed on the upper half in manuscript to "Standard Silver Co. / Washington St. / Boston, Mass" and has the following message on the reverse side "Standard Silver Co., Sirs, Seeing an Adver. in the Fireside Companion of your firm I would like to sell your goods, and I heard you are A reliable firm. Send Sample and Particulars to James Walsh 405 2nd St NE, Washington, D. C." This card was canceled at the East Capitol Sta., D. C., at 6 PM on June 22 (year not stated). Both stamps (including the intended reply stamp) were canceled separately with the same cancel.

portion of the printing, including the lower stamp, is also as in the preceding type but is set inverted or tête-bêche to the upper half. The words "TEAR OFF COMMUNICATION AND WRITE REPLY ON BACK OF CARD." appear inverted nearly in the center of the card and take the place of the dividing line which is now omitted. The legend is partially in the color of the upper stamp, and partially in the color of the second stamp which now appears inverted in the lower left corner. The backing sheet is perforated on all four sides as in UY1E-NA.

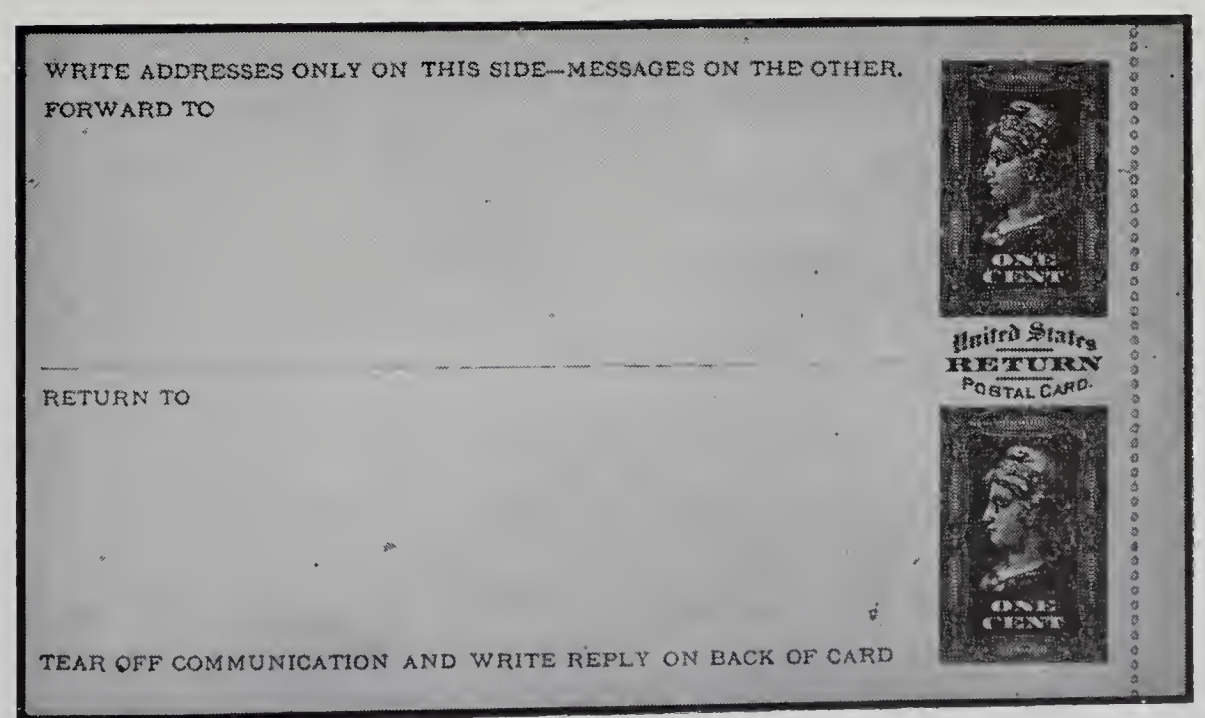


UY1E-O

UY1E-Oa. On 15 g/2 dull v. faint y-orange card, .012″ thick, with backing sheet .003″ thick.

49 k/1 dim dark blue (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp) (very scarce)

The fifth type of the second design is a double card, folded in half at the left, the rear half being a substitute for the backing sheet. The card is perforated 12 vertically at the fold line and near the right edge of the face side. The printing is the same as on the third type (UY1E-N), and there is no printing on the back fold.



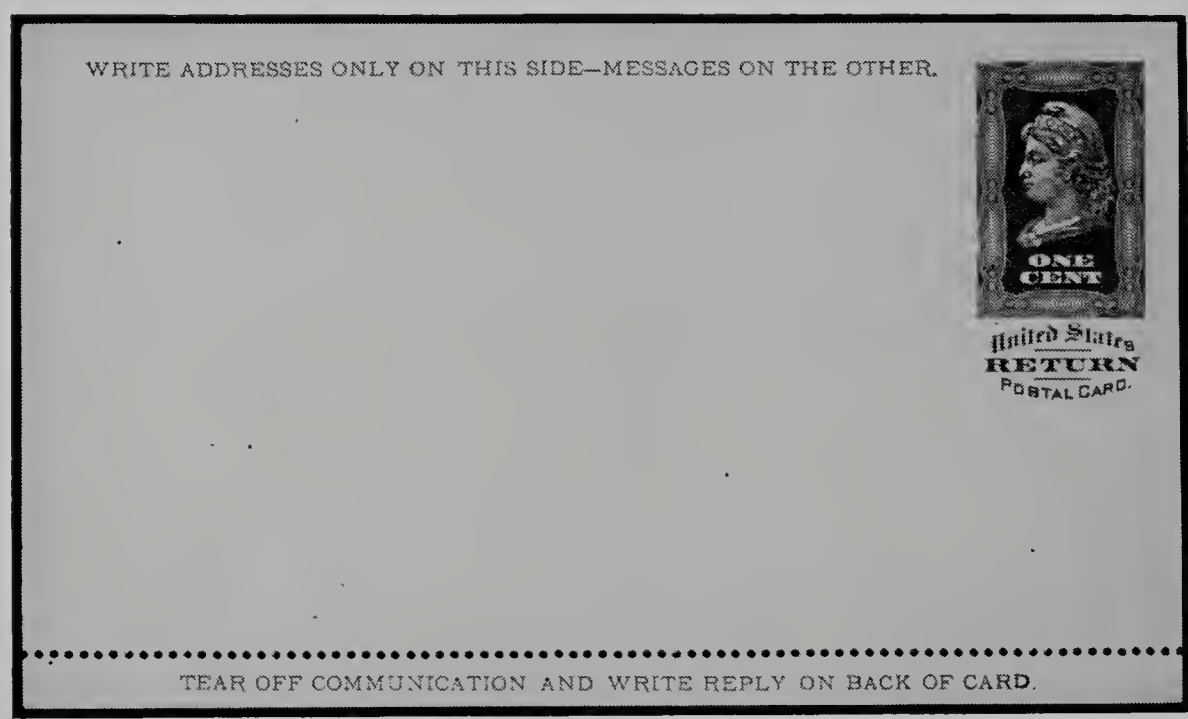
UY1E-P

UY1E-Pa. On 15 g/2 dull v. faint y-orange card, folded in half at left, each half being .012″ thick.

1 i/0 deep red (upper stamp); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (lower stamp) (rare)[11]

61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet 7 (upper stamp); 15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (lower stamp) (rare)

The sixth type of the second design is a wrap-around card, consisting of a printed card, .012″ thick, covered with white wove paper, .003″ thick, from the bottom of the face side of the card, folded over the top, and extending to the bottom of the message side of the card. The wrap around is glued to the inner card on both sides, below a row of perforations (perforated 12) which extend horizontally across the card near the bottom. The wrap-around and the card below are similarly printed with a heading "WRITE ADDRESSES ON THIS SIDE—MESSAGES ON THE OTHER.", a single stamp in the upper right corner above the usual legend. The wrap-around also has printed at the bottom, below the perforations "TEAR OFF COMMUNICATION AND WRITE REPLY ON BACK OF CARD." One color of ink is used on the wrap-around, and a contrasting color on the enclosed card.



UY1E-Q

UY1E-Qa. (Wrap-around card). On 17 e/2 dull v. pale o-yellow card, .012″ thick, enclosed within sheath of white wove paper, .003″ thick, extending from bottom of face side, across top of enclosed card, to bottom of back side of card.

11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (wrap-around); 39 k/1 dim dark b-green (enclosed card) (rare)

39 k/1 dim dark b-green (wrap around); 11 m/1 dim dusky orange (brown) (enclosed card) (rare)

The seventh type of the second design consists of a double card folded at the top, with printing on each side of the center fold so placed as to make the center fold the top for each side, both colors of ink being applied to the same side of the card stock before folding. Both halves perforated 12 horizontally near bottom, and gummed below the perforations. The printing on each half consists of the heading, stamp and legend as in the sixth type (UY1E-Q) except there is no printing below the perforations.

UY1E-Ra. On 15 g/2 dull v. faint y-orange card, .012″ thick, 131 x 152 mm., folded horizontally in center to produce a double card 131 x 76 mm. Each half consisting of stamp, heading and legend printed in a single color, the two halves being in contrasting colors. Perforated 12 horizontally near lower (outer) edges after folding. Gummed below perforations on side first described.

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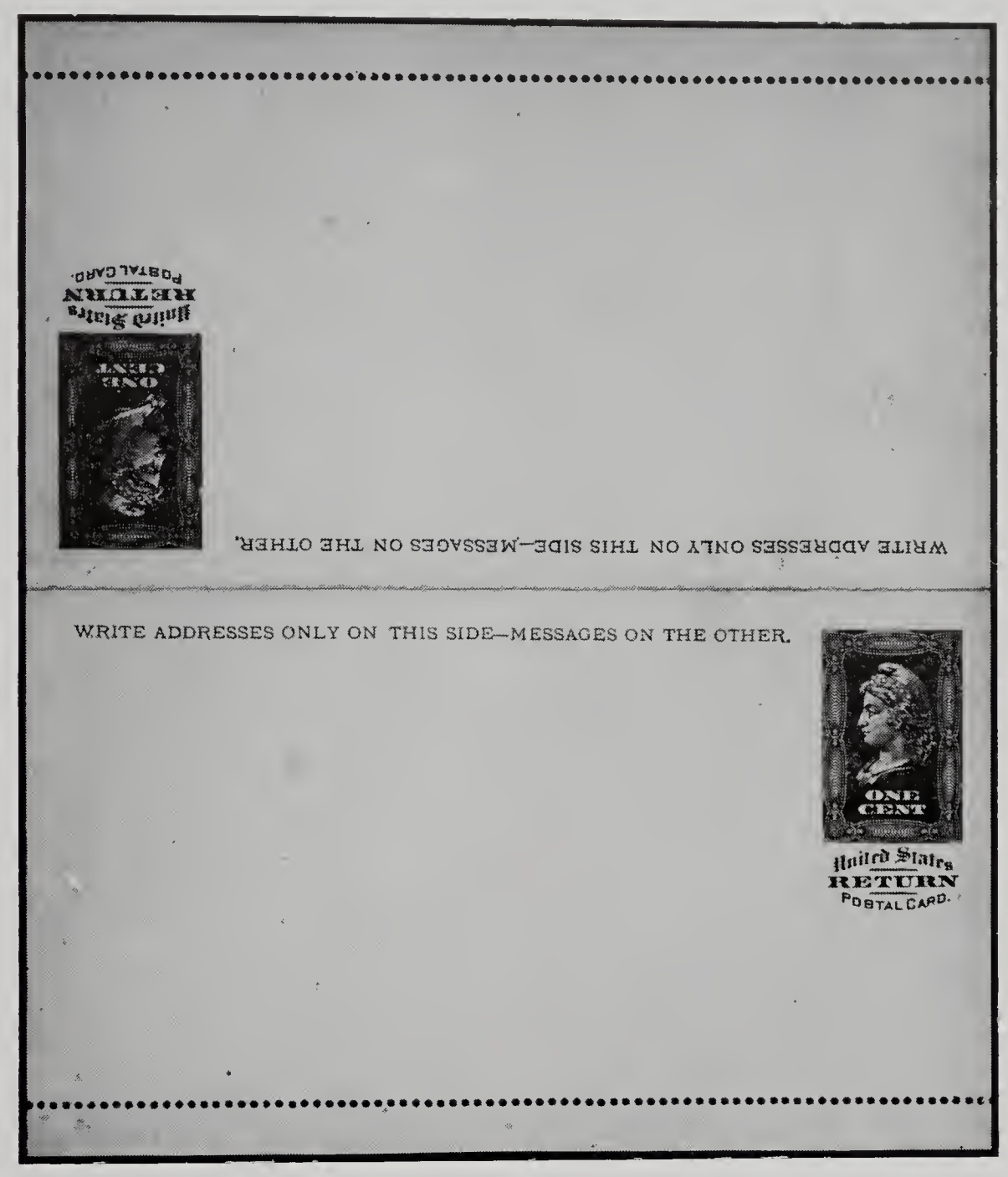
11 A copy of one half of this card is known with simulated cancel in violet.



UY1E-R

1 i/0 deep red (one half); 39 k/1 dim dark b-green (other half) (rare)
15 a/1 dim v. vivid y-orange (one half); 61 m/3 dingy dusky v-r-violet (other half) (rare)

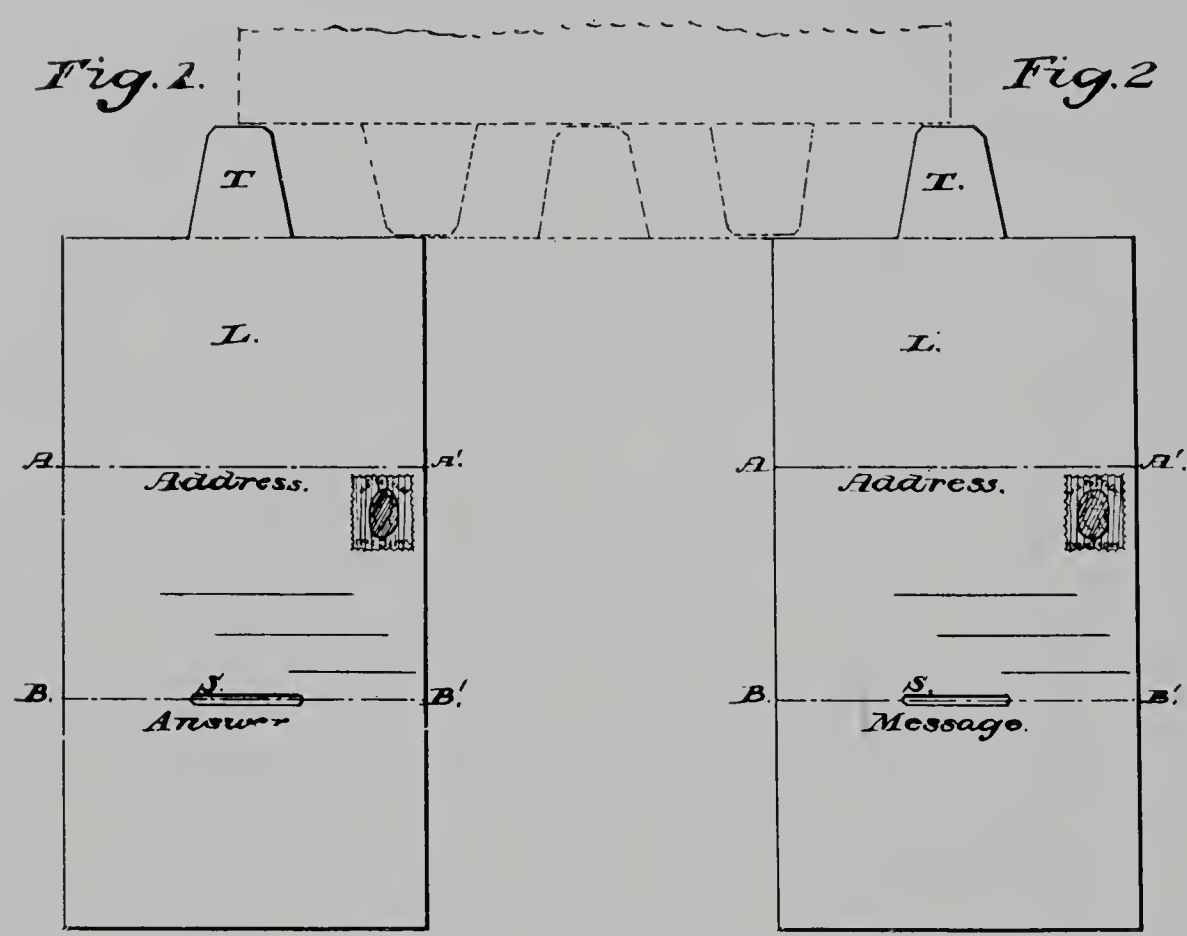
The Totten Patent

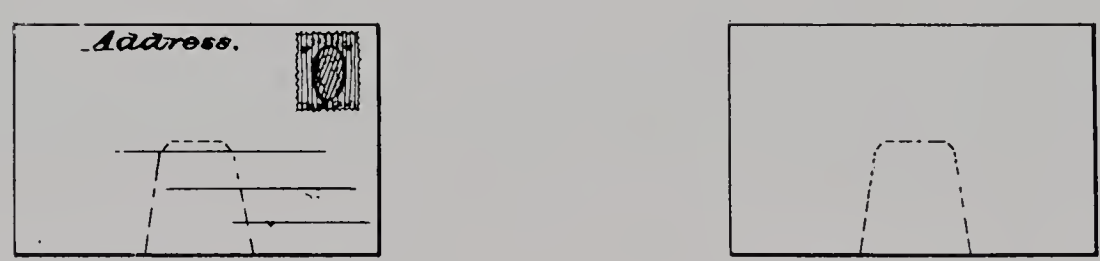
On December 3, 1877, Charles A. L. Totten, of the United States Army (only address given) applied for letters patent on a postal card of his design. Patent number 198,322 was promptly granted on December 18, 1877 covering this invention, which consisted of a triple folded card with a "tongue" at the top which could be inserted in a slit when folded, thus giving stability to the folded card.

The "valuable features" claimed for "this invention are the facility with which the fastening is made, and its security when effected; also, the simplicity of the tablet and cheapness of its manufacture." Further, "the advantage of placing the slit in the crease is manifest, it acting then similarly to a hook, and, so to speak, fastens itself."

In spite of the advantages claimed for this product, no copy of it is now known, and there is a question whether any copies were ever made (certainly none were submitted with the patent application) since the application states, in part, "I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings . . . "

(The illustration (on next page) is taken from the patent papers.)





UY1Pat.A.

The Lee Patent

Letters Patent Number 200,067 were granted on February 5, 1878 to Mark Lee, of Highland, Mass., based on his application of October 29, 1877 for a patent on a

Fig. 1.

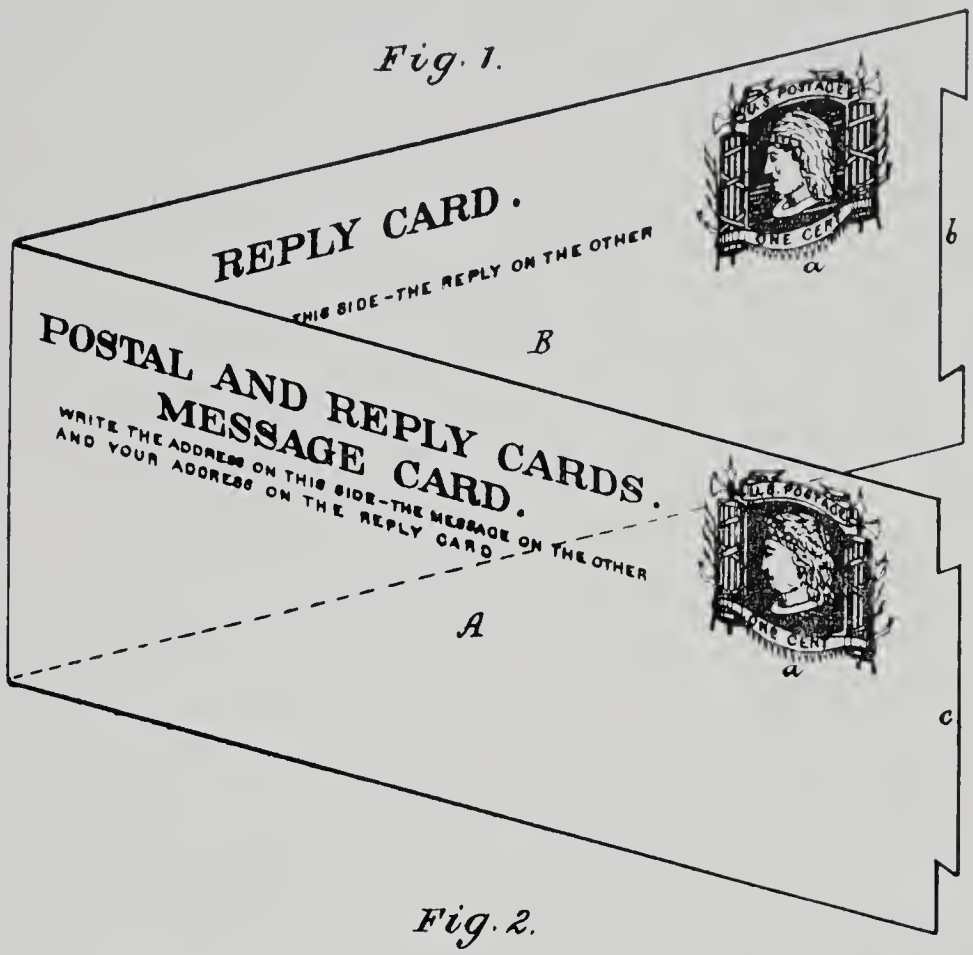


Fig. 2.

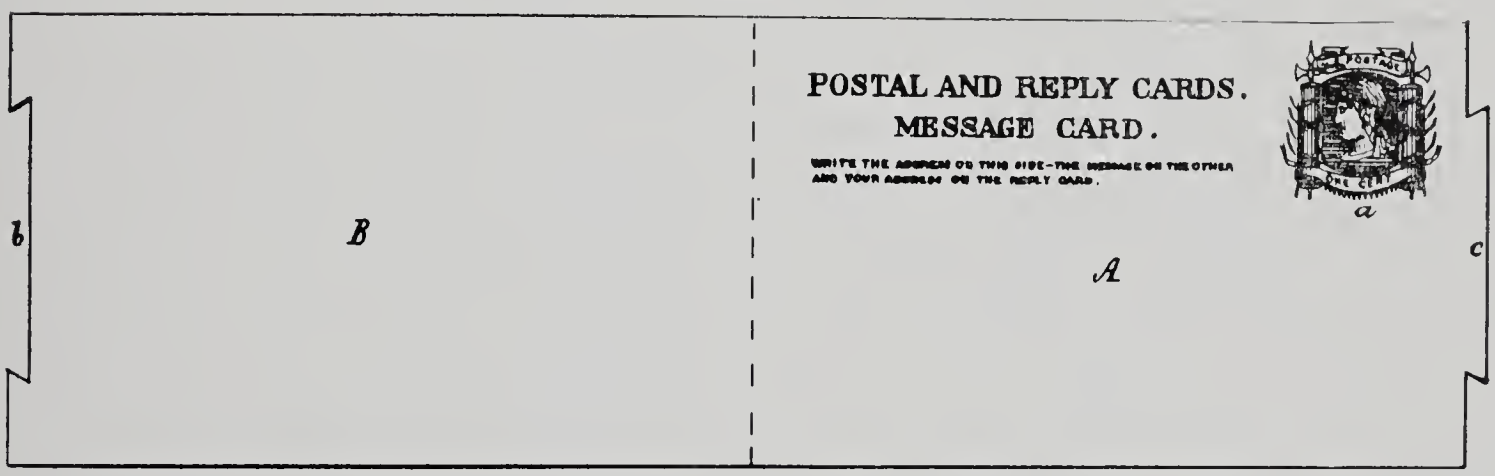
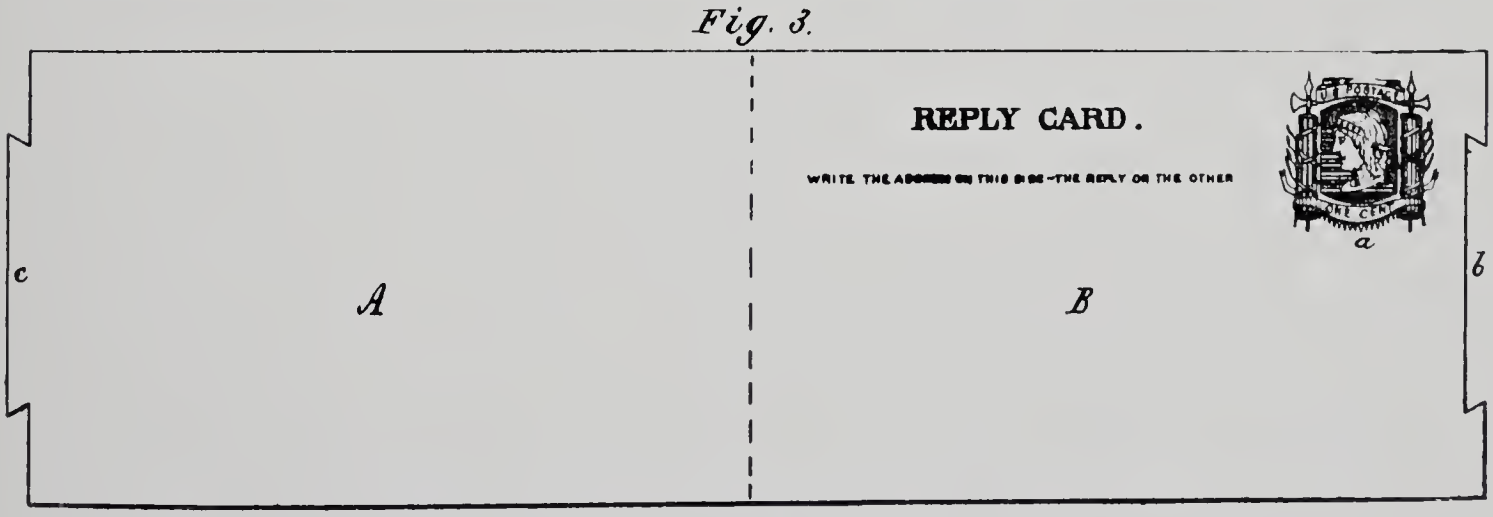


Fig. 3.



UY1Pat.B.

proposed message and reply postal card. This proposed card consisted of a double width card, folded together at the left. These halves were designed to be held together by an interlocking dovetail arrangement, equally applicable whichever side out the card was folded. At the time Mr. Lee made his application he apparently did not know that some three weeks previously a patent had been granted to F. W. Brooks (which, incidentally, in no way overlapped this patent), but he did know about the patent granted to Mr. Charles K. Marshall, and makes reference to it in his application, as follows: "I do not claim, as a new manufacture, a single unfolded or unfoldable postal card made

and provided with duplicate stamps arranged on it as represented in the United States Patent No. 193,012, for my card is a folded one . . . I claim, as a new manufacture, a double folded postal card, consisting of a message-card and reply-card folded upon each other, and printed and stamped as described, so that the proper address side will be exposed and the other covered, the free ends of the cards being provided with the dovetail interlocking devices . . ." Fortunately for the Post Office Department Mr. Lee included the "dovetail interlocking devices" as an integral part of the patent. Had he not done so, he might well have had a definite claim of patent infringement against the form of Paid Reply Card as ultimately adopted by the Post Office Department. And certainly this patent, assuming a card folded at the end as a prerequisite for the interlocking device, made the later patenting of a card so folded impossible and caused the application for a third patent by Mr. F. W. Brooks to be rejected.

No copy of a card produced under this patent has been reported, and none was submitted with the patent application which relied on "the same to be described in the following specifications and represented in the accompanying drawings . . ." However, such cards may have been produced later.

(The illustration is taken from the patent papers.)

(To be Continued.)

Roman States and Vatican City Specialized Catalog in English

A Review

By George W. Caldwell

Bolaffi's Roman States and Vatican City Stamp Catalog 1959; 96 pp; 7x10; fully illustrated; light weight card; published by Societa Culturale Tipografice, Via Roma 101, Turin, Italy; $1.75 post free.

This is an exact translation into English of the Roman States and Vatican City sections of the Bolaffi Catalog of Italy and States which we reviewed in Journal No. 56; and like that catalog, it contains a vast amount of information. Of special interest are the dates of issue and periods of validity; printing processes and names of the printing establishments. These and many other items of philatelic interest go to make this catalog a very informative and useful book. Included also are postal cards and letter sheets, items that were not treated in the Italian language edition. The catalog values are priced in U. S. currency and reflect the American market.

This is a very welcome contribution to philatelic literature in English. The Bolaffi people are to be complimented.

German Federal Republic The 10 pf. and 20 pf. Stamps of 1956

A 10 pf. stamp was issued August 29, 1956, commemorating the seventy-seventh meeting of the German Catholics. The design shows an upraised hand together with the ground plan of the Cologne Cathedral. It was essayed by Joseph Fassbender and printed by offset lithography in the plant of A. Bagel, Dusseldorf. The 20 pf. was issued September 1 of the same year to commemorate the 1956 International Police Show at Essen. It likewise shows an upraised hand, but superimposed on a map of the world. Michel and Kieser provided the design and A. Bagel printed the stamps by offset lithography.

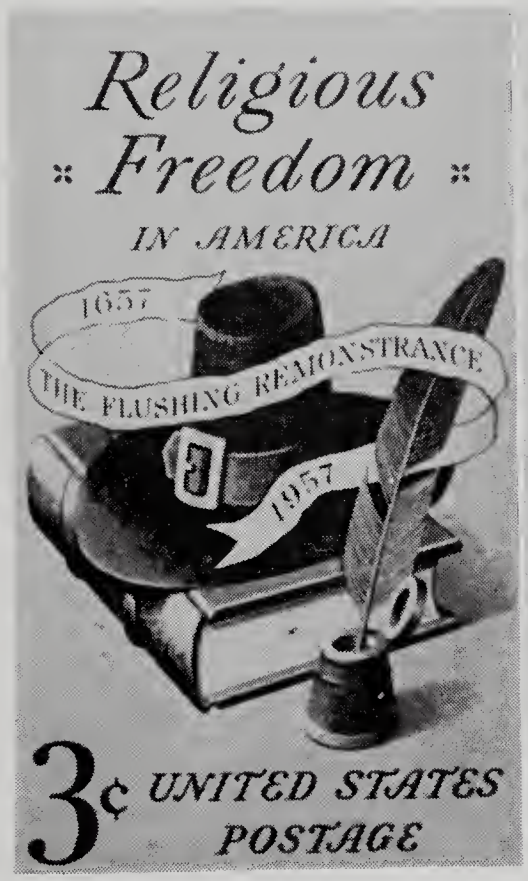
U. S. XX Century
Essay Designs, Models and Proofs

By Sol Glass

(Continued from JOURNAL 62, page 70)

Religious Freedom Issue

Three Cents—Issued December 27, 1957



1099E-A. Rejected Essay Bible, Hat and Quill

1099E-B. Approved Model Bible, Hat and Quill

One Rejected Design.
Designer—Robert Geissmann.
Engravers—Vignette, Richard M. Bower.
Double Outline Frame, Lettering and Numerals, John S. Edmondson.
Design Essayed November 14, 1957 to Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.
Model Approved November 15, 1957 by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.
Die Proof Approved November 22, 1957 by Arthur E. Summerfield, P. M. G.

Source of Design

An original drawing by Robert Geissmann, New York, N. Y.

Grassi Designed Italy's Mazzini Commemorative

Vittorio Grassi designed Italy's September 20, 1922 issue (Scott's A65-67) commemorating the fiftieth Anniversary of Giuseppe Mazzini's death. Alfredo Blasi engraved the dies and E. Petiti, Rome, typographed the stamps.

Proposals for Imprinting Internal Revenue Stamps Upon Bank Checks

Treasury Department

Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, July 7, 1875

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, August 18, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the imprinting of Internal Revenue Stamps of the denomination of two cents upon such blank checks, drafts, orders or vouchers drawn upon a bank, banker or trust company, or upon such blank paper as may be furnished for that purpose by the public.

The printing may be by any process that will afford an adequate protection to the government against counterfeiting, provided a stamp of an artistic character is produced. This printing has heretofore been executed from steel transfers of the finest bank note engraving, or from electrotypes of such engraving, and a character of work affording less protection against counterfeiting will not be accepted.

The number of stamps imprinted as above set forth during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was about fifty-nine million stamps. Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps delivered at their place of business, packed ready for shipment. The contractor will be permitted to charge the person or firm for whom the stamps are printed, such price as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, in addition to the amount paid by the government, not exceeding in any case one cent for each impression, containing not more than six stamps.

Each bid should be accompanied by a specimen of the style of engraving proposed, and a full explanation of the process by which it is proposed to imprint the stamps.

The contract will require that the dies and plates shall be kept bright and sharp, that new and additional designs, dies and plates shall be made without charge, at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and all such designs, dies and plates shall become the property of and be delivered to the United States at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by the said commissioner; that the stamps shall be delivered in such quantities, and at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct; and that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employees, shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been or are actually engaged in the business of engraving and printing, and provided with all necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proofs as to these points.

The contractor will not be permitted to print any instruments liable to stamp duty, and all operations under the contract will be under the immediate personal supervision of an agent of the Department, in a building exclusively devoted to the preparation of the dies and plates, and the imprinting of the stamps herein provided for.

Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties

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Editor's Note: This transcript of an official document was supplied by Sol Altmann, E. P. S. 25.

Call for Annual Meeting

As directed by the Board of Directors, I hereby call the Annual Meeting or Convention of the Essay-Proof Society, and announce it as required by the Society's By-Laws.

The Annual Meeting for 1959 shall be held at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday, September 26, 1959, convening at 2 P. M., and continuing until all business which may lawfully come before the meeting shall have been transacted. The meeting may be recessed for such periods as may be deemed advisable during its continuance.

The election of Directors, to replace those whose terms expire and such other business as is provided for in Article III of the Society's By-Laws shall constitute the agenda.

HENRY GATES, *President*

in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract will be for the period of one year with the privilege of an extension from year to year, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In awarding the contract, or work, the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for imprinting Internal Revenue Stamps upon bank checks," and addressed to, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Signed; B. H. BRISTOW, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

With Our Members

At the Interamerican Confederation Philatelic Exhibition (EFICON) held in Parana, Argentina, April 19-22, 1958, Dr. Ricardo D. Ellicabe of Argentina served as President of the Jury, and Dr. Alvaro Bonilla-Lara of Chile, as Secretary.

★

Stamps, in its October 4, 1958, issue, pictured Jean van Noten, famous Belgian designer, receiving the 1958 Prize of Philatelic Art, from Marcel Levique, Director of the *Reve du Timbre* and President of the Salm Philatelic Club (Vielsalm, Belgium).

★

We note in the May 1, 1959, issue of *Philatelic Magazine,* London that Eduardo Cohen of Portugal, was selected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists on June 12, 1959 at the Golden Jubilee Congress at Torquay. We of the EPS are justly proud of our fellow member being admitted into this very select group.

★

In his editorial in the May 30, 1959 issue of *Stamps,* Harry Lindquist stated that Edward Berck, 6 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, told him: "We always have in stock at least 100,000 proofs and essays."

G. W. C.

United States Patent Office

By Sol Altmann, E. P. S. 25

U. S. patents for improvement of postage, revenue stamps, postal cards, envelopes, letter sheets, stamp cancelers, inks, etc.

(Continued from JOURNAL 61, page 18)

Name	*Patent No.*	*Date*
Geo. T. Jones Improvement in Manufacturing Bank Notes.	54,834	May 15, 1866
Geo. T. Jones Mode of Preparing bank-notes to prevent counterfeiting.	54,835	May 15, 1866
W. L. Ormsby Improvement in Bank-Note Engraving.	47,744	May 16, 1865
Laban Heath Mode of Detecting Counterfeited Bank-Notes, etc.	66,337	July 2, 1867
J. M. Sturgeon Improved Sizing for Bank-Note Paper.	71,663	Dec. 3, 1867
G. W. Casilear Improvement in bank notes, bonds, revenue stamps, etc.	99,757	Feb. 15, 1870
H. Loewenberg Improved Compound for Printers' Ink.	104,862	June 28, 1870
James Duthie Improvement in Bank Notes, Bonds, Revenue Stamps, etc.	125,550	April 19, 1872
G. W. Casilear Improvement in the Methods of Engraving Bank Note Plates.	138,613	May 6, 1873
G. W. Casilear Improvement in the Methods of Engraving Bank Note Plates	138,614	May 6, 1873
T. & M. Leavitt Improvement in Rotary Postmarking and Canceling Presses.	175,290	Mar. 28, 1876
Thos. Leavitt Improvement in Postmarking and Canceling Machines.	192,519	June 26, 1877

Back Numbers of

The Essay-Proof Journal

are available upon application to the Secretary

JOSEPH G. REINIS

50 Court Street, Brooklyn 1, New York

United States Private Proprietaries

A Priced Catalog Listing of

ESSAYS and PROOFS

Match, Medicine, Canned Fruit
Perfumery, Playing Cards
1862 – 1883

Compiled by
Clarence W. Brazer and Henry W. Holcombe

(Continued from JOURNAL 62, page 102.)

		Die		Plate	
		1. Large	2. Small	3. India	4. Cardbd
RS153P	4c black, Kelly, J. B. & Co.	25.00	20.00	12.00	7.00
	Block of four	—	—	60.00	35.00
	TC-B blue	—	20.00	—	—
RS154P	4c blue, Kendall, B. J. & Co.	50.00	—	—	—
	TC-A black	50.00	—	—	—
RS155P	2c green, Kennedy, Dr.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-R red	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-O orange	10.00	—	—	—
RS156P	6c black, Kennedy, Dr.	12.50	10.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	15.00	10.00	—	—
	TC-DB dark blue	15.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	15.00	10.00	—	—
	TC-R red	15.00	10.00	—	—
RS157P	2c black, Kennedy & Co.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-C carmine	10.00	—	—	—
RS158P	1c green, Kennedy & Co. (K & Co.)	50.00	—	—	—
	TC-A black	50.00	—	—	—
RS159P	4c blue, Kerr, Jas. C.	25.00	15.00	—	—
	TC-A black	—	15.00	—	—
	TC-G green	25.00	—	—	—
RS160P	6c black, Kerr, Jas. C.	10.00	7.50	7.50	—
	TC-B blue	12.50	7.50	—	—
	—L—				
RS161P	4c black, Lawrence & Martin	10.00	5.00	—	4.00
	TC-B blue	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	12.50	5.00	—	—
RS162P	1c blue, Lee & Osgood	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-RQ red brown	—	5.00	—	—

		Die 1. Large	Die 2. Small	Plate 3. India	Plate 4. Cardbd
RS163P	4c blue, Lippman, J. & Bro.	20.00	10.00	—	—
	TC-A black	20.00	10.00	—	—
	TC-G green	25.00	10.00	—	—
RS164P	1c black, Littlefield, Alvah	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS165P	4c green, Littlefield, Alvah	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	12.50	5.00	—	—
RS166P	1c black, Low, Prof.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS167P	1c black, Lyon Mfg. Co.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	Aa black, on same die with RS168P	20.00	—	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-YG yellow-green	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-R red	10.00	—	—	—
RS168P	2c black, Lyon Mfg. Co.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	Aa black, on same die with RS167P	20.00	—	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-YG yellow-green	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-R red	10.00	—	—	—
	—M—				
RS169P	4c black, McCullough, J.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	—	5.00	—	—
	TC-RR red rose	10.00	—	—	—
RS170P	1c black, McLean, J. H.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS171P	1c violet, Manhattan Med. Co.	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-A black	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-Q brown	12.50	—	—	—
	TC-V vermilion	12.50	—	—	—
RS172P	2c black, Manhattan Med. Co.	7.50	—	4.00	—
	Block of four	—	—	20.00	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-Q brown	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-YQ yellow-brown	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-V vermilion	10.00	—	—	—
RS172aE-A	2c black, Manhattan Med. Co. Essay of center portion only, top and bottom missing. N. B. N. die No. 4721	—	—	—	—

		Die 1. Large	Die 2. Small	Plate 3. India	Plate 4. Cardbd
RS173P	1c blue, Mansfield & Higbee	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-R red	10.00	—	—	—
RS174P	1c blue, Mansfield, S. & Co.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS175P	2c blue, Marsden, T. W.	75.00	40.00	—	—
	TC-A black	75.00	40.00	—	—
	TC-SA slate black	75.00	—	—	—
RS176P	4c black, Marsden, T. W.	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-SA slate black	12.50	—	—	—
	TC-B blue	12.50	—	—	—
	TC-G green	12.50	5.00	—	—
RS177P	2c black, Mercado & Seully	75.00	50.00	—	—
	TC-SA slate black	75.00	—	—	—
	TC-B blue	75.00	50.00	—	—
	TC-G green	75.00	50.00	—	—
RS178P	1c black, Merchant's Gargling Oil	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS179P	2c green, Merchant's Gargling Oil	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS180P	3c black, Mette & Kanne	10.00	—	5.00	4.00
	Block of four	—	—	25.00	20.00
	TC-B blue	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	12.50	5.00	—	—
RS181P	4c black, Mishler Herb Bitters Co.	7.50	—	5.00	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS182P	4c black, Moody, Michel & Co.	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-BG blue-green	12.50	—	—	—
	TC-RR red rose	12.50	—	—	—
RS183P	1c vermilion, Moore, C. C.	7.50	—	4.00	—
	Block of four	—	—	20.00	—
	TC-A black	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS184P	2c black, Moore, C. C.	7.50	—	4.00	—
	Block of four	—	—	20.00	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-DQ dark brown	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-YQ yellow-brown	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-V vermilion	10.00	—	—	—
RS185P	1c black, Morehead's Mag. Plaster	7.50	5.00	3.50	—
	Block of four	—	—	17.50	—
	TC-B blue	—	5.00	—	—
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	—	5.00	—	—

		Die 1. Large	Die 2. Small	Plate 3. India	Plate 4. Cardbd
RS186P	4c black, Morehead's Neurodyne	40.00	20.00	—	—
	TC-SA slate black	40.00	—	—	—
	TC-B blue	40.00	20.00	—	—
	—N—				
RS187P	4c black, N. Y. Pharm. Asso.	7.50	—	4.00	—
	Block of four	—	—	20.00	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-Q brown	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-YQ yellow-brown	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-V vermilion	10.00	—	—	—
	—P—				
RS188P	6c black, Perl, Dr. M. & Co.	25.00	15.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	25.00	15.00	—	—
	TC-BG blue-green	25.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	25.00	15.00	—	—
RS189P	1c green, Pierce, R. V.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-R red	10.00	—		—
RS190P	2c black, Pierce, R. V.	7.50	5.00	3.00	—
	TC-B blue	—	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	—	5.00	—	—
RS191P	4c black, Pieters, Bennett & Co.	10.00	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	12.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-R red	—	5.00	—	—
RS191aE-A	4c black, Pieters, Bennett & Co. Essay. 148 x 13 mm. B. & C. (Identical to RS192P except for different portrait of Essay. 148 x 13 mm. B. & C. Pieters facing right)	—	—	—	—
	E-B blue	—	—	—	—
	E-G green	—	—	—	—
	E-R red	—	—	—	—
RS192P	6c black, Pieters, Bennett & Co.	30.00	20.00	10.00	—
	TC-B blue	30.00	20.00	—	—
	TC-G green	30.00	20.00	—	—
	TC-RR red rose	30.00	—	—	—
	—R—				
RS193P	2c black, Radway & Co.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	—	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	—	5.00	—	—
RS194P	1c blue, Ransom, D. & Co.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
RS195P	2c black, Ransom, D. & Co.	7.50	5.00	—	—
	TC-B blue	10.00	—	—	—
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	—	—
	Aa black, on cream paper	—	5.00	—	—

		Die 1. Large	Die 2. Small	Plate 3. India	Plate 4. Cardbd
RS196P	1c blue, Ransom, D., Son & Co.	7.50	5.00	——	——
	TC-A black	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-BG blue-green	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	——	——
RS197P	2c black, Ransom, D., Son & Co.	7.50	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	——	——
RS198P	1c black, Redding's Russia Salve	7.50	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	——	5.00	——	——
	TC-YG yellow-green	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-R red	10.00	——	——	——
RS198aE-A	3c black, Rheinstrom's Celebrated Essay. Stomach Bitters	——	——	——	——
RS199P	2c blue, Ring's Veg. Ambrosia	25.00	15.00	——	——
	TC-A black	25.00	15.00	——	——
	TC-SA slate black	25.00	——	——	——
	TC-DB dark blue	25.00	——	——	——
	TC-BG blue-green	25.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	25.00	——	——	——
RS200P	4c black, Ring's Veg. Ambrosia	50.00	25.00	——	——
RS204P	2c black, Rose, J. B. & Co.	7.50	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	——	5.00	——	——
	TC-G green	——	5.00	——	——
RS205P	4c black, Rose, J. B. & Co.	7.50	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	——	5.00	——	——
	TC-YG yellow-green	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-R red	10.00	——	——	——
RS205aE-A	4c black, Rose, J. B. & Co. Essay. 15 x 41 mm. B. & C. (Same as RS205P, except Centaur in centre. Instead of face of a boy, on this the face is that of a man with full beard, and body of heavy horse)	——	——	——	——
	E-B blue	——	——	——	——
	E-G green	——	——	——	——
	E-V vermilion	——	——	——	——
RS206P	2c green, Rumford Chemical Works	50.00	——	——	——
	TC-A black	50.00	——	——	——
	—S—				
RS208P	1c green, Sands, A. B. & D.	7.50	5.00	5.00	4.00
	Block of four	——	——	25.00	20.00
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-DB dark blue	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-YG yellow-green	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-O orange	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-R red	10.00	——	——	——

		Die		Plate	
		1. Large	2. Small	3. India	4. Cardbd
RS209P	2c green, Sands, M. P. J. & H. M.	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-A black	12.50	——	——	——
	TC-B blue	——	5.00	——	——
RS210P	4c black, Scheetz's Bitter Cordial	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	12.50	——	——	——
	TC-DB dark blue	12.50	——	——	——
	TC-G green	——	5.00	——	——
	TC-RR red rose	12.50	5.00	——	——
RS212P	1c green, Schenck's Mandrake Pills	10.00	5.00	4.00	——
	TC-A black	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	12.50	5.00	——	——
RS213P	6c black, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00
	Block of four	——	——	20.00	20.00
	TC-B blue	——	5.00	——	——
	TC-G green	——	5.00	——	——
RS214P	4c black, Schenck, J. H. & Son	7.50	——	4.00	5.00
	Block of four	——	——	20.00	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-Q brown	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-V vermilion	10.00	——	——	——
RS215P	1c lake, Schwartz, J. E. & Co.	7.50	——	——	——
	TC-A black	7.50	——	——	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	——	5.00	——	——
RS216P	1c black, Seabury & Johnson	10.00	——	4.00	——
	Block of four	——	——	20.00	——
	TC-B blue	——	5.00	——	——
RS217P	1c black, Seabury & Johnson	——	——	——	——
RS218P	1c lake, Seabury & Johnson	——	——	——	——
RS219P	4c blue, Sigesmond, S. Brown	50.00	——	——	——
	TC-A black	50.00	——	——	——
RS220P	1c black, Scovill, A. L. & Co.	7.50	5.00	3.00	——
	Block of four	——	——	15.00	——
	TC-B blue	——	5.00	——	——
	TC-BG blue-green	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	——	——
RS221P	4c green, Scovill, A. L. & Co.	7.50	5.00	3.00	——
	Block of four	——	——	15.00	——
	TC-A black	7.50	5.00	——	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	5.00	——	——
RS222P	8c black, Seelye, D. H. & Co.	7.50	5.00	——	——
RS223P	1c black, Simmons, M. A., Iuka, Miss.	7.50	——	4.00	——
	Block of four	——	——	20.00	——
	TC-B blue	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-G green	10.00	5.00	——	——
	TC-Q brown	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-YQ yellow-brown	10.00	——	——	——
	TC-V vermilion	10.00	——	——	——

To be continued

Report of Auction Sales of Proofs

Auctioneers desiring their sales reported should send prices realized to the Editor, or for sales of British Commonwealth essays and proofs to Kenneth Minuse, 1236 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N. Y. For sales of United States essays and proofs, send catalogues and prices realized to Sol Altmann, 65-20 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing, New York 65, N. Y. When sales are not reported, no prices realized were received or the items were imperfect or not important.

Auction catalogs should illustrate all essays not illustrated in standard catalogs.

Our essay and proof numbers are Scott's stamp numbers with E. P. S. Catalog abbreviations. See E. P. S. Catalog definitions in every Journal Catalog.

U. S. essay numbers are from Brazer's Catalog of Essays for U. S. Adhesive Stamps and its addenda.

All descriptions are from the auctioneer's catalogs.

H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London, Sale of Feb. 2 & 3, 1959

Natal

1862 6d black trial color die proof on card 13TC2 9.10

New Zealand

1915 3 imperf. trial color plate proofs on wmkd. paper in blocks of 4, 4d orange, 4½d olive-green, 7½d brown, each proof over-printed "COLOUR PRINT" 150-152-155TC5 22.40

Nyasaland

1901 1d two different imperf. trial color proofs on wmkd paper, both centers in purple and frames in bistre and greenish-grey respectively TC5 23.80

St. Helena

1922 1d bright blue trial color plate proof on wmkd. paper, perforated 75TC6 30.80

H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London, Sale of Feb. 23 & 24, 1959

Great Britain

1840 1d dull green, plate essay on white laid paper with voided corner, v. f. 1E 16.80

1d a similar lot, but on bluish paper 1E 19.60

John A. Fox, Sale of March 9 & 10, 1959

American Bank Note Co., trade sample sheet of 19 proofs, comprising, B. N. A., Mexico and South America, in purple, slight horiz. crease 57.50

H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London, Eng., Sale of Mar. 2, 3, 1959

Leeward Islands

1912-22 4d, 5d, 1 sh., 2 sh. and 4 sh. die proofs of the duty plates on white glazed cards marked "After striking" and dated "1922" in pencil E52-74-77-79-80 117.60

Mauritius

1860-63 1d, 2d, 4d, and 9d. Imperf. proofs in issued colors on unwmkd. paper 24-25-26-29P5 42.00

Virgin Islands

Rare essay, Virgin with 12 lamps, purple-black on card 201.60

1866 1d. and 6d. green, die proofs, compound die on thick wove paper 1-2P5 26.60

A similar lot 1-2P5 25.20

A similar lot, but in brownish-lilac 1-2P5 26.60

10 die proofs in various colors on thick wove paper, 1d. (2), 4d (5), 6d (3) 1-2-5-TC5 191.00

1867 1 sh. dull-red, rare essay with missing virgin .....E 106.40

1883 4d. chestnut, rare essay, Antigua 4d. overprinted with bar thru" "Antigua" and below bar "Virgin Islands". Stated to be the only one known . . . . . E 196.00
Rose essay on crown C A paper with upper and lower tablets blank, perf 12 . . . . . E 40.60
A similar lot, but in yellow-buff . . . . . E 40.60

Billig & Rich, Inc., New York, Sale of March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1959

Cape Of Good Hope

1855-58 1d black trial color plate proof, f. 3TC 15.00
1d rose plate proof, wmkd. sideways, f. 3P5 9.00

Ceylon

1857-59 1 sh./ 9d. black trial color plate proof, v. f. 12TC 10.00

India

1854 1 anna small die proof of die III, v. f. 4P2 5.50

Newfoundland

1909 3d. blue small die essay from plate 1A with corner numerals erased with acid, v. f. 3E-B 9.50

North Borneo

1909-22 5c trial color plate proof in black & blue imperf., overprinted "Waterlow & Sons Specimen" with "S. T. 733" at top. v. f. 141TC5S 14.00
3c same as above in lilac & black, with "S. T. 1471" at top. v. f. 206TC5S 5.00

Nova Scotia

1851-53 3d blue plate proof, v. f. 3P 11.00
1860-63 1c, 8½c, 10c plate proofs on card in original colors, ovpt. "Specimen" v. f. 8-11-12P45 6.50
12½c orange trial color plate proof, v. f. 13TC 3.75

St. Kitts-Nevis

1903 1 sh. essay of vignette only, on chalky paper dated "18 Dec. 02, after striking" v. f. 7E 20.00
2 sh. essay, of frame only on chalky paper dated "13 Jan. 03, after striking" v. f. 8E 20.00
5 sh. same as above v. f. 10E 20.00
1920-22 essay of both vignettes, with solid outside background dated "6, Dec. 19" v. f. 24E 20.00

Sarawak

1877 2c finished proof in grey, perf. 3P6 5.00
1931 20c dark blue & violet, imperf proof ovpt. "Waterlow & Sons, Specimen" and "S. T. 1498" at top v. f. 104TC5 20.00

H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London, Eng., Sale of Mar. 9, 10, 11, 1959

New Zealand

1882-97 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1 sh. black trial color plate proofs on wmkd paper, all in blocks of 4 . . . . . 61-67TC5 16.80

H. R. Harmer Ltd., London, Eng., Sale of April 20, 21, 22, 1959

Antigua

1903-09 ½d. green & black, trial color plate proof on Crown C. A. paper, fine 21TC5 24.50
½d. orange-brown & dull purple, trial color plate proof on Crown C A paper, fine 21TC5 24.50

Barbados

Britannia type 3d-4d-1sh. imperf. plate proofs in black on unwatkd. paper 24.50
Britannia type 4d. trial color large die proof on India paper, mounted on card, v. f. 58.80

Sierra-Leone

1859 6d black, small die proof on glazed card 2TC2 28.00

Trinidad

1893 black, Queen Victoria die essay on glazed card with value tablets blank, dated "19 Jan. 93" marked "After striking" and initialled E 11.90

J. N. Sissons Ltd., sale of April 23, 24, 25, 1959

Canada

1851 12d black, scar die proof on bond paper, wide margins, superb . .3P1 210.00
12d black, proof on India, diagonal "Specimen" in red, v. f. 3P3S 57.50

1868-75 Large Queens

1c dark green, small trial color die proof on India, v. f. 22TC2 36.00
1c green, small trial color die proof on India, v. f. 22TC2 31.00
2c green, small die proof on India, v. f. 24P2 36.00
3c red, small die proof on India, v. f. 25P2 36.00
5c light blue, trial color plate proof on card, superb 26TC4 17.00
5c as above, only a horiz. pair, close at bottom 26TC4 16.00
5c as above, only a sheet margin block of 8 several tiny age stains 26TC4 86.00

1870-93 Small Queens

½c black, plate proof on card, superb 34P4 21.00
3c dull red, plate proof on card, superb 37P4 40.00

New Brunswick

1860-63 5c brown, Connell, plate proof on India, v. f. 5P5 17.50
5c brown, Connell, plate proof on India, v. f. with vert. "Specimen" in red 5P3S 13.00

H. R. Harmer, Ltd., London, Eng. Sale of May 4, 5, 1959

New Brunswick

1860 5c brown plate proof (Connell) 8.40

H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York Sale, Nov. 25, 1958

Stanley B. Ashbrook Collection

1851-60 30c orange, large die proof on India paper (43½ x 45½mm) 38P1 77.50
30c black, trial color plate proof on wove paper 38Tc5 32.00

H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York Sale, Dec. 9, 1958

1912-13 1c to 1.00 Parcel Post, complete set of small die proofs Q1P-12P2 400.00

1869 Issue

1869 1c buff, large die proof on India, die sunk on card (48x75mm) 112P1 67.50
2c brown, large die proof on India, die sunk on card (48x60mm) 113P1 95.00
3c black, large die trial color proof on India, mounted on card (35x-35mm) 114TC1 100.00
6c ultramarine, large die proof on India, die sunk on card (54x72mm) 115TC1 60.00
10c yellow, large die proof on India, (40x39mm) 116P1 66.00
12c green, large die proof on India, die sunk on card, (63x72mm) 117P1 135.00
15c brown & blue, type 3, (Re-issue) center inverted, plate proof on card 129aP4 95.00
24c green & violet, center inverted, plate proof on card 120aP4 95.00

30c deep brown & blue, large die trial color proof on INDIA, die sunk on card, (71x80mm) 121TC1 92.50
30c blue & Carmine, center inverted, plate proof on card . . 121aP4 92.50
90c carmine & Black, inverted, plate proof on card 122aP4 95.00
1881-83 2c red-brown, large die proof, die sunk on card, (77x113mm) 210P1 46.00
1887 2c green, large die proof on card (76x114mm) 213P1 32.00

Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York Sale, Dec. 16, 1958

1893 1c to 5.00 Columbians, plate proofs on card 230P-245P4 52.50
Brazer, C. W. Essays for U. S. Adhesive postage stamps, 1941 . . . . . 22.00

Irwin Heiman, Inc., New York, Feb. 24, 1959

1846 Providence, 5c & 10c, brown, complete sheet of 12, with eleven 5c and one 10c, (only 6 exist) 10X1-2TC 160.00
1847 5c red-brown, large die on greenish bond, wmk. 1P1b 45.00
5c large die on ribbed paper 1P1c 55.00
5c deep blue, large die on bond 1TC 40.00
10c black, large die on yellowish wove 2P1e 50.00
10c pinkish wove, unlisted 2Tc 60.00
10c green, die proof on transparent bluish pelure paper, unlisted, cut close 2TC 80.00
1864 2c to 90c Experimental proofs, Loewenberg Decals, 6 varieties, 2c Jackson unlisted, 24c and 90c, printed on gummed side Br.65,67,70,71,72P5 21.00
2c & 3c same as above, blocks of 8 . . . . . Br.65,67 22.00
30c orange, same as above, block of 4 . . . . . BR.71P5 9.00
90c dark blue, as above, vertical pair, gummed Br.72P5 6.00
1881-88 1c to 90c small die proofs, on gray card 205P-18P2 51.00
1881 5c chestnut-brown, large die essay, with imprint "Prest. Jas. A. Garfield" India on card 205E-c 62.00
5c black, unlisted, with inscription "Garfield U. S. 5c stamp" at bottom 205TCP 41.00
1898 1c to 2.00 Trans-Miss. bi-color die essays 285P-293E 122.50
1901 1c to 10c Pan-Amer. large die proofs on white wove paper, unlisted, each with serial number, only known set, (ex Southgate) 294P-99P 525.00

Revenue Essays

1869 The original model for John Earle & A. B. Steel's patent for "Printing Revenue Stamps in two or more colors", made from a block of 4 of the $3 charter party card proof in green with center removed and head of Washington inserted in red, described in mss. "Male Plate B" in red and "Female Plate A" in green, (unique) (patent no. 92,593) 7/13/69 . . . . . 240.00

Encased Postage Stamps

1862 The original model for John Gault's patent No. 1627, "Design for Postage Stamp Case", 10c stamp in metal case inscribed on reverse "John Gault—Business card", punched and attached to card with string, (unique) 100.00

Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York Sale, Feb. 25, 1959

1870-71 2c red-brown, Top imprint block of 12, India paper 146P3 19.00
1875 2c vermillion, India plate proof block of 12 (6x2) 178P3 24.00
1894 1c blue, block of 16, plate proof on card 247P4 65.00
1893 10c orange, special delivery, blk. of 9 (3x3) E3P3 16.00

Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York Sale, Mar. 26, 1959

1847-1902 The "Roosevelt" Album of Proofs. The collection of 302 small die proofs as issued in 1904 by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. Album intact 1150.00
1893 1c to $5. Columbians, set of card proofs 230P-245P4 60.00

Continued on Page 156

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